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RATES ON APPLICATION.

THE OLD FARMER'S ELEGY.

On a green grassy knoll, by the banks of the brook,
That so long and so often has watered his flock,
The old farmer rests in his long and last sleep,
While the waters a low, lapsing lullaby keep.
He has ploughed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain;
No morn shall awake him to labor again.

You tree, that with fragrance is filling the air,
So rich with its blossoms, so thrifty and fair,
By his own hand was planted; and well did he say,
It would live when its planter had mouldered away.
He has ploughed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain;
No morn shall awake him to labor again.

There's the well that he dug, with its waters so cold,
With its wet, dripping bucket, so mossy and old,
No more from its depths by the patriarch drawn,
For the "pitcher is broken," the old man is gone.
He has ploughed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain;
No morn shall awake him to labor again.

'Twas a gloom-giving day when the old farmer died;
The stout-hearted mourned, the affectionate cried;
And the prayers of the just for his rest did ascend,
For they all lost a brother, a man and a friend.
He has ploughed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain;
No morn shall awake him to labor again.

For upright and honest the old farmer was;
His God he revered, he respected the laws;
Though fameless he lived, he has gone where his worth
Will outshine, like pure gold, all the dross of this earth.
He has ploughed his last furrow, has reaped his last grain;
No morn shall awake him to labor again.

DAFFODIL'S HUSBAND.

The sun had dropped behind the tall towers of St. George's twin-steepled church, the soft June twilight was settling, like an impalpable veil of liquid amethyst, over all the little apartments, and Daffodil Grey stood at the window, carelessly toying with the geranium leaves, that gave out a sweet, pungent fragrance to the touch of her fingers, and thinking—thinking!

It was just six months, this day, that she was married—six months since she had left the old farm in Chester county, and came to the great city to live.

"You'll be desperately homesick!" Aunt Jocasta had said, with a solemn shake of the head.

"Not with John!" she had responded radiantly,

"Just fancy," groaned Aunt Jocasta, "exchanging all these fields and hills for a city *flat!*"

"Every one lives in flats nowadays," Daffodil had retorted; "and John says I shall find things very convenient."

"Humph!" said Aunt Jocasta; "I never was in love myself, but I've been told that people who are, would believe anything. I suppose John is law and gospel to you now!"

"Of course," said Daffodil, laughing.

So she had married the young hero of her hopes and dreams, and gone to the great, crowded city to live. And the flat had been Arcadia to her—that is, just at first, when the honey-moon was in its first glow, and all the world was transfigured with the light that shines through the halo of a wedding ring.

But, of late, Mrs. Daffodil had not been quite so happy. She had been crying, one night, when John came home unexpectedly, and there was no time to dash away the tears.

"My darling," he had cried aghast, "what is the trouble?"

"Nothing, John—nothing!" she had answered. "Only—only it is so long since I placed my feet on a sod of green grass. And I was thinking that the old orchard would be in blossom, just at this time; and the meadow under the sassafras tree would be all blue with early violets."

"Daffodil, are you homesick?"

"No, John—indeed, no!" she cried.

"Get on your things," said Grey. "We'll go and walk in the park, and listen to the robin at the bird fancier's, and try to imagine ourselves back in the rural districts again."

But Daffodil trying to smile as she tied her pink bonnet-strings, did not tell him of the long visit she had from old Mrs. Mudge, who declared that "she had al'ys loved John Grey as if he had been her own son," and had proceeded to edify his bride with a circumstantial account of all the mischief he had gotten into, all the love-tangles in which he had been involved, all the half-engagements into which he had been drawn, until poor Daffodil felt as if her John Grey and this gay Lothario must be two quiet different beings.

"And we all supposed, my dear," said Mrs. Mudge, comfortably taking snuff, "that he was to marry Olive Dodworth, the actress, when he up and brought you home. Dear, dear! what flirts men are! Ain't they now, my dear?"

"I—suppose so," said poor Daffodil, intent upon the stitches of her strip of embroidery.

"I hope you'll come and see me often," said Mrs. Mudge, setting down her tea-cup and taking up her big red shawl.

"I shall be very happy, t' said Daffodil.

"And we'll have ever so many nice confidential chats," said Mrs. Mudge.

"Yes," said Daffodil, faintly.

And after Mrs. Mudge had gone away poor Daffodil sat and wondered what made her so wretched. She could hear some one moving about overhead. Some one had told her that a young artist had just rented the top floor of the Fontaine Flats.

She wondered vaguely what he was like, and whether, he too, was a human butterfly lighting on every flower and constant to none.

She asked herself whether fat Mr. Smith, who went out from the suite of apartments below every day with a silk umbrella under his arm, dyed mustaches and a smoothly-shaven chin, had his amiable weaknesses likewise.

"I almost wish," said Daffodil to herself, "that I had remained unmarried. No I don't either! I—I don't know what I do wish!

So, woman-like, Daffodil had begun to cry.

But the pleasant twilight walk in the park, and the melodious whistle of the robin at the bird fancier's, had cheered her up again, for the time being.

But she could not be blind to the fact that John was not with her so much as during the five weeks after their marriage. Now and again of an evening he would be absent without a sufficient excuse, and, with a smothered pang at her heart, Daffodil had thought of Olive Dodworth, the brilliant young actress, even then playing at one of the minor city theaters.

"Does he care for her yet?" Daffodil asked herself; and there came no satisfactory answer to the query.

And so it happened that to-night, as she stood among the geraniums, looking out at the sunset, she was not quite happy.

"In old times," said this bride of six months to herself, "John was always home to take me for a walk in the twilight. He never thinks of it now.

Were Aunt Jocasta and Mrs. Mudge right, after all? Was man a delusion, and life a dreary series of disappointments?

As these dispiriting reflections passed through her mind, she was startled by the unexpected sound of a footstep on the floor—a footstep too light and elastic to be that of her husband.

She turned, and was amazed to see, in the indistinct light, the tall figure of a beautiful young lady, richly dressed, and wearing such a Parisian bonnet as poor Daffodil had never seen before.

"Pardon me for intruding," said the lady, with a royal air, "but are these Mr. Grey's rooms?"

"They are," said Daffodil, summoning all the dignity at her control, and secretly wondering if this might not be the *bete noire* of her thoughts and fancies—Miss Dodworth. "But I did not hear you knock."

"I did not knock," said the anonymous fair one, with hauteur.

Daffodil colored:

"I am Mrs. Grey," said she quickly.

"Pardon me," said the lady, "I am Mrs. Grey. I suspected something of this *new* curl of things," with a contemptuous curl of her lip, "and I have came on from Chicago to counteract it."

"Madame," said Daffodil, standing very erect, although she could feel herself trembling all over, "you must be insane! I was married to Mr. Grey on the first day of last January."

The lady laughed—a hard, mirthless laugh."

"Indeed!" said she. And I was married to him on the 6th of October, two years ago. Poor child!" as the pallor overspread Daffodil's countenance, "I don't suppose *you* are to blame, but in this hard world we have to suffer for one another's crimes. Where is he?"

"I—don't know," faintly admitted the bride.

"Humph!" said the lady compressing her lips. "He is at his old tricks, I see. Well I can wait. You don't ask me to be seated, but I shall take that liberty without your permission."

And she sat down, flinging back the folds of her rich India shawl, while Daffodil watched her with silent dismay.

Was this true? Had John Grey really deceived her? He whom she had loved so entirely, trusted so infinitely? If this was really so, there was no truth in all the world!

The shadows gradually deepened; the clock on the mantel ticked as busily as if it were running a race against time—and still the two sat there, silent, speechless, each dreading, yet longing, to hear John Grey's footsteps on the stairs.

At last he came.

Sitting in the dark, pet?" he cried, merrily, as he crossed to the mantel and lighted the gas-jet. "I must see your dear little face, for I have something to tell you which—"

He checked himself abruptly, for at that moment he caught sight of the pale beautiful stranger in the Parisian hat and glistening Indian shawl. He turned to Daffodil.

"Who is this lady," he asked.

"I do not know her," she answered. "Do not *you*?"

"Never saw her before in all my life!" said Grey, in unfeigned amazement.

The lady rose a little nervously.

"Is—*this* gentleman your husband?" she said, the color varying on her cheek.

"He is," Daffodil mechanically replied.

"There is some mistake," said the stranger, with visible embarrassment. "This is not the Mr. Grey I mean. My Mr. Grey is short and dark, with a heavy beard—Richard Richardson Grey—and—"

The young husband struck his hand on the table, as if an idea had suddenly occurred to him.

"With a slight cast in one eye?" said he. "An artist, is he not?"

"Exactly!" cried the India-shawled beauty.

"He occupies the suite of rooms directly above us," said he. "He moved in last month."

"Then, said the lady, "I have mistaken the flat. Pray, pray"—to Daffodil—"forgive me!"

But Daffodil could only laugh hysterically, and hide her head on her husband's shoulder.

And not until the door had been closed behind the stranger, did John Grey exclaim:

"Poor fellow! I have heard something of this. She torments the life out of him, with petty exactions and unfounded jealousies. She follows him around the world like a Nemesis. I'm glad you are not like her, my pretty Daffodil!"

And then he went on to tell his wife how he had been working busily all this time to earn enough, by extra labor at his profession to buy a little one-storied cottage, in the suburbs of the city, with a tiny garden attached, where there was an apple tree, a thicket of moss-roses all in bud, but a little summer house all braided over with glossy woodbine.

"I signed the papers to-day, Daffodil," said he. "We can move in next week, just in time for the roses and strawberries. Dear one, I know you have been homesick for green grass and bird songs all this time, and have longed a score of times to tell you of all that was in my mind; but it would have spoiled this glad surprise."

And all that Daffodil could say was: "Oh, John—dear John—I am so happy!"

From Sedan to Waterloo.

From Sedan, the grave of the Third Empire, to Waterloo, the grave of the First, is but a short day's journey. Having left Sedan at 8 A. M., this morning, I have already reached Les Quatre Bras with four hours of daylight before me. Leaving the railway at Charleroi, I there took a carriage and followed the poplar-lined highway which leads from Charleroi to Brussels, through Quatre Bras and Waterloo. It was by this road that Ney advanced, while Napoleon, also starting from Charleroi, took to the right, that leading through Fleurus to Ligny. At Les Quatre Bras the high road from Charleroi to Brussels cuts that from Nivelles to Namur at right angles.

Already on the evening of June 15, Ney's advanced guard commenced the attack on the allied position at Quatre Bras, which at that moment was defended by a single battalion of Orange Nassauers, commanded by the gallant young Prince of Weimar, who did such good service on the English left at the battle of Waterloo. Had Ney continued his attack he must have carried the position, but his men were tired, and he believed that the post was defended by a strong force.

When the attack was renewed the following morning the Prince of Weimer was strongly reinforced by Dutch and Brunswickers, whose Duke, as all the world knows, was killed here at the head of his troops. It was not till the early part of the afternoon that any English troops reached the scene of action, the first to arrive and stem the tide of the advancing French being the Reserve Division under Picton, from Brussells, consisting of Packe and Kemp's Brigades. About 5 P. M. Cooke's Division of Byng's and Maitland's Brigades of Guards arrived, with Halkett's Brigade, all by the Nivelles road. No English cavalry arrived in time to take part in the action, during the earlier part of which the French Lancers galloped clean through the allied position at Quatre Bras, and nearly captured the Duke of Wellington, who had arrived at about 10 A. M., in advance of Picton's division. The action not having commenced at that hour, the Duke rode off by the Namur road toward Ligny to consult with Blucher, who mounted with the Duke into a windmill, whence they surveyed Napoleon's disposition of his forces just before the commencement of the battle of Ligny. From about noon, June 16, to nightfall, the battles of Ligny and Quatre Bras were fought simultaneously, resulting in a French victory at Ligny, and a drawn battle at Quatre Bras, where the English passed the night on the field of battle, the French retiring on the village of Frasnes. Had Napoleon advanced on Quatre Bras at early dawn on the 17th, and had Ney renewed his attack simultaneously, the English must have been taken between the two fires and the position carried. As it was, Napoleon failed to put his army in motion from Ligny till the afternoon of the 17th, which gave the English ample time to retire leisurely on Waterloo. Captain Siborne, in his well-known history of the Waterloo campaign, relates that so high was the rye at the battle of Quatre Bras, that the English infantry were completely concealed by it. I have just measured the height of the finest crop of rye I ever beheld growing on the Waterloo road, and found it to be seven feet high.

In another letter from the field of Waterloo, written on the following day, our correspondent says:

In his admirable lectures on the Waterloo campaign, Colonel Chesney is, as far as I know, the first English writer who does full justice to the importance of the part played by the Prussians at Waterloo. As you approach the field from Quatre Bras, about a mile before reaching La Belle Alliance, you perceive on your right, lying about 1000 yards off the high road, a village half concealed in a wooded hollow, from which the church spire emerges conspicuously. The name of this village is Plancenoit, and round that church took place the fiercest and bloodiest fighting which June 18 witnessed. Between 4.30 P. M. and 8.30—*i. e.*, in four hours—the Prussians lost more men than the English during the whole day, the Prussian loss in killed and wounded being about 6,300, that of the English, exclusive of the allies, 6,100.

There were, in fact, two battles of Waterloo—the battle of Mount St. Jean and the battle of Plancenoit—and Napoleon had to do with two distinct armies. It is commonly believed in England that the Prussians merely came up at the close of the day, and assisted the English to crown their victory; but it is the fact that Bulow's corps came seriously into action by 4.30 P. M., and that twelve out of the twenty-four battalions of the Imperial Guard, besides Loban's corps and several other divisions, were detached to Plancenoit, on the French extreme right, at the very moment they were most required to take part in the assault of the Allied position on the ridge of Mount St. Jean in front. From that ridge of Mount St. Jean, where I am now writing in the calm of an early summer's morning, the village of Plancenoit is quite invisible, and on the day of the battle the English were quite unaware of the earlier stages of the Prussian fighting there. It was not till Ziethen's Hussars coming from Wavre touched the extreme English left on the Chain road, at about 7 P. M., that the Duke of Wellington received the welcome intelligence of the arrival of the Prussians on the field.

Compared with that of Sedan, the battlefield of Waterloo is on a wonderfully small scale, and easily to be apprehended. At Sedan the circumference of the field is at least fourteen miles, comprising about a dozen villages, completely hidden from each other by intervening heights. At Waterloo the whole fields, exclusive of the village of Plancenoit, may be taken in at a glance. The French position on the ridge of La Belle Alliance was but 1,200 yards from that of the English on the ridge of Mount St. Jean, and the extreme length of both positions, from east to west, *i. e.*, from Smoham to Hougomont, was about 2,500 yards. The intervening valley, which is but a slight depression, was converted into a quagmire by the tremendous rainfall on the afternoon and evening of the 17th, the ground being impassable by cavalry and artillery in the early part of the day of the 18th. The state of the ground was extremely disadvantageous to Napoleon's attack, which was thereby delayed till 11 A. M. That the French, with a total force of about 70,000 men, should have failed to force the strong position on which the English, nearly equal to themselves in numbers, were posted in front, having at the same time to detach about a third of their strength to meet the 35,000 Prussians who fell on their right flank and took part in the fight of Plancenoit, with 40,000 more Prussians arriving later on the field, cannot surely be considered any reproach to French valor.

A Leech Farm.

In 1841 Mr. Witte, established a small leech farm in Kent Avenue, Williamsburg, L. I. In course of time this small establishment was abandoned, and one of thirteen acres was established near Newton, L. I., and to him the writer is indebted for the following information and description of the only leech farm in America. The breeding ponds consist of oblong squares of one and a half acres each. The bottoms of these ponds are of clay, the margins of peat. In June the leeches begin forming their cocoons on the peat margins of the pond.

The greatest enemies to the young leeches are musk rats, water rats, and water shrews, who dig the cocoons out of the soft peat breeding margins. Next to rats and shrews is overheating of the peat or the water of the pond. In fact, nothing is so fatal to leeches as a too high temperature. Mr. Witte says he has had leeches frozen in solid ice, but by slowly dissolved the ice and gradually increasing the temperature of the water the leeches sustained no injury. The depth of the water in the ponds during the summer is three feet; in winter time the depth of water increased to avoid freezing.

The leeches are fed every six months on fresh blood placed in thin linen bags, which are suspended in the water. The leeches, as soon as they smell the blood, assemble from all parts of the pond, and attaching themselves to the outside of the bag, suck the dissolving coagulated blood through the linen. Digestion proceeds very slowly with the leech, during which time the blood remaing undigested in the stomach of the leech is in a fluid state, as if taken in. The excremental deposits are of a grass-green color. The best substance for packing leeches in is the peat of their natural ponds made into a stiff mud. Water containing tannin, tannic acid, lime, salt, or brakish water, must be guarded against always; iron is not objectionable, but is an advantage in small quantities.

The demand for leeches in the last few years has somewhat fallen off in the Eastern and Southern States. The Western States and California are now the heaviest buyers. Mr. Witte's sales alone average a thousand a day. The number of leeches imported into the United States amounts to about thirty thousand yearly.

The custom of stripping and salting leeches, to cause them to disgorge after having been applied, has passed away, as many well established cases have occurred of infectious diseases having been communicated on the application of the same leech to a second party. A very popular error exists that a leech when applied takes only the bad blood (whatever that may be) and rejects the good; this is a mistake. With a leech blood is blood, be it the cold blood of a fish or the warm blood of a human being, no matter how diseased that human being may be. So long as blood is not tainted or putrid the leech will thrive on it. A friend of mind, who was the proprietor of a large leech-breeding establishment at the foot of the Hartz Mountains, when wishing to feed his leeches, was in the habit of hiring poor laborers, at six cents per day, to stand in the water for half an hour nearly up to their thighs, that the leeches might obtain a full gorging of human blood.

In the marshy lands of Roumania the wild leeches are captured by means of men entering the water and allowing the wild leeches to fasten on to their naked bodies. The leech fishers then strip them off after reaching the shore.

In Olden Times

Paper-hangings were originally just what their name indicates—viz., strips of paper suspended from the ceiling in such a manner as to cover the imperfections of the walls. They were used exclusively in the houses of the rich; the poor man in his hut had no such device, but must needs patch a hole to keep the winds away. The carpets of our forefathers once consisted of rushes, among which the dogs hunted for the bones that had been thrown upon the floor.

In England, one end of the hall was the kennel for the hounds, and above it the perch for hawks. In the reign of Queen Elizabeth, the host at table used to hold the joint of beef with one hand and the carving-knife with the other, transferring the meat to the plates of his guests with his fingers, as forks were not yet in use. Those who first adopted forks were much ridiculed. Some said the Bible was opposed to it, and it was an insult to the Almighty to use a fork when He had given them fingers.

The art of making glass is of high antiquity, but it belonged to modern ingenuity to develop the value of the invention, and to apply it to a multitude of important, and in some cases indispensable, uses. Not many centuries ago, window-glass was only found in the houses of the very rich; its use began in palaces. For a long time it was so scarce that at Alnwick Castle, in 1567, the glass was ordered to be taken out of the windows and laid up in safety when the lord was absent.

There was another luxury, so expensive that for more than two thousand years it remained completely above the reach of the poor, and none but the wealthy could indulge in its use. We mean cotton cloth! The material of which the cloth was made was both plenty and easily obtained, as is the case with glass; but the cost of manufacturing made it very dear. If a Grecian lady could awake from her sleep of two thousand years, her astonishment would be unbounded to see a simple country girl clothed with a calico dress, a muslin kerchief, and a colored shawl! Within the past one hundred years, machinery has been invented which has made printed cotton so perfect, so plenty, and so cheap, that the humble servant-girl can wear a better calico gown than Cleopatra ever saw!

When the whole stock of a carpenter's tools was valued at one shilling, and consisted altogether of two broadaxes, an adze, a square and a spoke-shave, we must expect to find rough work and none but rough dwelling-houses; when there were no chimneys, and the fire was laid against the wall, with the smoke to issue out at the roof, the door, or the window, and the people slept on straw pallets, with a log of wood for a pillow, we naturally expect rough manners, unwholesome food, and a great lack of tidiness. This was the condition of the English people in the reign of Edward III. Even the nobility went without chairs and tables, and sat upon the chests that contained their clothes and linen. The skill of other trades was on a level with that of the carpenter, and agriculture was as low in the scale as any of the arts. The first sawmill in England was built by a Dutchman, but the opposition of the men who worked by hand was so great that he had to pull it down. In 1767 another was erected, but a mob tore it down. So progress has everywhere had to overcome obstacles. In 1390, some friars in Switzerland wished to build a windmill, to save the labor of grinding corn by hand; but a neighboring landlord, who had bought the country around, forbade them, because, he said, he owned the winds. The bishop was appealed to, who said that the winds belonged to the church and could not be used. A writer, of good authority, speaking of the times of Henry VIII., says there is no doubt that the average duration of human life was, at that period, not one-half as long as it is at the present day. The kings and nobility of a few centuries ago possessed their crowns and high-sounding titles; but there is not, in the United States, a prosperous mechanic, possessing a fair degree of refined taste and education, who would desire to exchange his manner of life and living for theirs, so far as the conveniences of life are concerned! Thus it is that art is ever at work, breaking down the barriers which stand between the rich and the poor, and bringing both classes more and more toward a common level—not by degrading the wealthy, but by exalting both classes to a higher standard of morality, refinement and education.

Skull Measurement.

Professor Flower, the well-known English anatomist, has published some further results of his researches with reference to the human skull. He states that the largest normal skull he has ever measured was as much as 2,075 cubic centimeters; the smallest, 960 cubic centimeters, this belonging to one of those pecular people in the center of Ceylon who are now nearly extinct. The largest average capacity of any human head he has measured is that of a race of long flatheaded people on the west coast of Africa. The Laplanders and Esquimaux, though a very small people, have very large skulls, the latter giving an average measurement of 1,546. The English skull, of the lower grades, shows 1,542; the Japanese, 1,486; Chinese, 1,424; modern Italian, 1,475; ancient Egyptian, 1,464; Hindoos, 1,306.

Table Etiquette.

There are a great many people who behave well otherwise, but at table they do things that if not absolutely *outre* and *ensemble*, are at least *pianissimo* and *sine die*.

It is with a view to elevating the popular taste and etherealizing, so to speak, the manners and customs of our readers, that we give below a few hints upon etiquette.

If by writing an article of this kind we can induce one man who now wipes his hands on the table cloth to come up and take higher ground, and wipe them on his pants, we shall feel amply repaid.

If you cannot accept an invitation to dinner, do not write your regrets on the back of a pool check with a blue pencil. This is now regarded as *ricochet*.

A simple note to your host informing him that your washerwoman refuses to relent is sufficient.

On seating yourself at the table draw off your gloves and put them in your lap under your napkin. Do not put them in the gravy, as it would ruin the gloves and cast a gloom over the gravy. If you have just cleaned your gloves with benzine, you might leave them out in the front yard.

If you happen to drop gravy on your knife-blade, back near the handle, do not run the blade down your throat to remove the gravy, as it might injure your epiglottis, and is not considered *embonpoint*, anyway.

When you are at dinner do not take up a raw oyster on your fork and playfully ask your host if it is dead. Remarks about death at dinner are in very poor taste.

Pears should be held by the stem and peeled gently but firmly, not as though you were skinning a dead horse. It is not bon ton.

Oranges are held on a fork while being pulled, and the facetious style of squirting the juice into the eye of your hostess is now au revoir.

Stones in cherries or other fruit should not be placed on the table cloth, but slid quietly and unostentatiously into the pocket of your neighbor or noiselesly tossed under the table.

If you strike a worm in your fruit do not call attention to it by mashing it with the nut-craker. This is not only uncouth, but it is regarded in the best society as blase and excedingly vice versa.

Macaroni should be cut into short pieces and eaten with an even, graceful motion, not absorbed by the yard.

In drinking wine, when you get to the bottom of your glass do not throw your head back and draw in your breath like the exhaust of a bath tub in order to get the last drop, as it engenders a feeling of the most depressing melancholy among the guests.

After eating a considerable amount do not rise and unbuckle your vest strap in order to get more room, as it is exceedingly *au fait* and *dishabille*.

If by mistake you drink out of your finger-bowl, laugh heartily and make some facetious remark which will change the course of conversation and renew the friendly feeling among the members of the party,

Ladies should take but one glass of wine at dinner. Otherwise there might be difficulty in steering the male portion of the procession home.

Do not make remarks about the amount your companion has eaten. If the lady who is your companion at table, whether she be your wife or the wife of some one else, should eat quite heartily, do not offer to pay your host for his loss or say to her, "Great Scott! I hope you will not kill yourself because you have the opportunity," but be polite and gentlemanly, even though the food supply be cut off for a week.

If one of the gentlemen should drop a raw oyster into his bosom and he should have trouble in fishing it out, do not make facetious remarks about it, but assist him to find it, laughing heartily all the time.

Broad Tires for Wheels.

Moderately broad wheels are preferable to narrow tires for use of heavy wagons. To run in narrow ruts a wagon with broad tires would not be desirable, yet in our opinion tires three and a half inches in width would prove of easier draught than those measuring two inches wide. Of course the load is no heavier with the use of the wide tire, but is distributed over a surface of three and a half inches in place of two inches. The resistance would be about the same in both cases, though in the case of the wide tire distributed over nearly double the surface. The depression caused by the broad tires would not exceed one-half that caused by the narrow ones. This cutting made by the narrow tires increases the draught to an extent far beyond the common estimate. As the cutting up of the roads is lessened through the use of broad tires, the cost of their maintenance is considerably diminished.

This important principle is so far recognized in England that a less rate of tolls is exacted from teams with broad wheels than from those with narrow tires, thus paying a premium on the use of broad tires. For farm purposes broad tires are decidedly preferable to narrow wheels No one cares to have his grass lands cut up by wheels if it can be avoided—an injury which is more likely to be inflicted by broad than by narrow wheels. A team supplied with the broad tires will draw a load of manure with far greater ease over fallow ground than that with the narrow tires, by reason of the diminished amount of cutting in the ground. The question of broad and narrow tires appears simple enough at first sight, but it has long been our opinion that whatever will tend to improve the condition of our roads without increasing the expense, that will reduce the labor of horses, and thereby lessen a very serious cost, ought to engage the attention of men capable of solving such a problem. A year ago an attempt was made in the legislature of this State to regulate the width of the wheels of heavy vehicles, but the bill was defeated by those who should have known better.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15., '81.

THE MILLHEIM JOURNAL
Is published every Thursday, in Musser's Building, corner of Main and Penn streets at
$1.00 PER ANNUM, IN ADVANCE
Or $1 25 if not paid in advance.

ADVERTISING RATES.

	1 week.	1 mo.	3 mo.	6 mo.	1 year.
1 square,...	$1 00	$2 50	$3 00	$4 00	$7 00
¼ column,..	3 00	4 00	6 00	10 00	15 00
½ column...	5 00	7 50	10 00	15 00	25 00
1 column,..	8 00	12 00	20 00	35 00	60 00

One inch makes a square. Administrators and Executors' Notices $2.50. Transient advertisements and locals 10 cents per line for first insertion and 5 cents per line for each additional insertion.
Job Work done on short notice.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Church & Sunday School Directory.

Evangelical.

P. C. Weidenmyer and J. M. Dick, Preachers.

Rev. J. M. Dick will preach next Sunday evening.

Sunday School, 2 P. M.—M. I. Jamison, supt.

Methodist.

Rev. J. Benson Akers, Preacher-in-charge.

Sunday School at 1½ P. M.—D. A. Musser, supt.

Reformed.

Rev. C. W. E. Siegel, Pastor.

English preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday at 2 P. M.

United Brethren.

Rev. Tallhelm, Preacher-in-charge.

Rev. J. F. Tallhelm will preach next Sunday morning.

Lutheran.

Rev. John Tomlinson, Pastor.—

Preaching in Aaronsburg next Sunday morning and in Millheim in the evening, English.

United Sunday School.

Meets at 9 A. M.—H. E. Duck, supt.

Lodge & Society Directory.

Millheim Lodge, No. 955, I. O. O. F. meets in heir hall, Penn Street, every Saturday evening. Rebecca Degree Meeting every Thursday on or before the full moon of each month.
C. W. HARTMAN, Sec. R. B. HARTMAN, N. G.

Providence Grange, No. 217 P. of H., meets in Alexander's block on the second Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M., and on the fourth Saturday of each month at 1½ P. M.
D. L. ZERBY, Sec. T. G. EHRARD, Master.

The Millheim B. & L. Association meets in the Penn street school house on the evening of the second Monday of each month.
A. WALTER, Sec, B. O. DEININGER, Prest.

The Millheim Cornet Band meets in the Town Hall on Monday and Thursday evenings.
J. B. Hartman, Sec. John Kreamer, Prest.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSOCIATE JUDGES,
JOHN K. RUNKLE, of Potter,
J. G. LARIMER, of Spring.

PROTHONOTARY,
J. C. HARPER, of Bellefonte.

SHERIFF,
THOMAS J. DUNKLE, of Rush.

REGISTER,
JAMES A. McCLAIN, of Boggs.

RECORDER,
FRANK E. BIBLE, of Spring.

TREASURER,
D. C. KELLER, of Potter.

COMMISSIONERS,
A. J. GREIST, of Unionville.
JOHN WOLF, of Miles.

AUDITORS,
F. P. MUSSER, of Millheim.
J. S. PROUDFOOT, of Milesburg.

IMPROVING.

President Garfield is improving very slightly since his removal to Long Branch. The following telegram from Attorney General MacVeagh to Minister Lowell gives his condition on Tuesday the 13th:

There has been no material change in the president's condition during the last twenty-four hours. He was removed at his own request this forenoon from his bed to an extension chair in which he remained for half an hour and has been less inclined to drowsiness during the day than usual. The weather is now very favorable and the physicians think they discover signs of a slight improvement in his symptoms. They expect him to pass a very comfortable night. (Signed)
MACVEAGH.

The Republican State Convention met at Harrisburg last Thursday and nominated Gen. S. M. Baily, of Fayette county, for State Treasurer by a vote of 157 to 84 for Senator Davies. The convention was entirely in the hands of Cameron, Quay & Co., and the machine had an easy walk over. The "Independent" Republicans could only muster 84 votes and were nowhere as far as the action of the Cameron convention is concerned. But that is not the end of it. The irrepressible statesman of Union county, Hon. Charles S. Wolfe, the most prominent and ablest anti-Cameron, anti-ring Republican in the state, has already announced himself as an independant candidate for State Treasurer and there is trouble ahead for the ring managers. The next day after the convention Mr. Wolfe comes out boldly and squarely before the party in the following pointed words:

To the Editor of THE TIMES.
The black flag has been raised against the Independent Republicans of Pennsylvania. Please announce that on my own responsibility I am an independent Republican candidate for State Treasurer, in full sympathy with the administration and against the rule of the bosses. I will stump the State and give my reason for this action.
CHARLES S WOLFE.
LEWISBURG, Pa., September 9.

It will be seen that he means war to the hilt against Cameronism, bossism and ring rule, under which the Republican party of Pennsylvania so long have groaned. There is fun ahead.

The Republicans of Centre county held their convention on Tuesday and made up the following ticket: Prothonotary—J. Fleming; Register—E. L. Gray; Associate Judges—David Kimport, S. F. Gray; Sheriff—Andrew Gregg; Commissioners—Henry C. Campbell, John I. Rankin; Treasurer ———; Auditors—Charles Hughes, Robert Cook.

Guiteau Shot At.

WASHINGTON, D. C., September 11.—Sergeant Mason, battery B. S coud Artillery, when relieving the guard at the jail here this afternoon shot at Guiteau through the window of his cell and came near killing him. The ball grazed his head and was imbedded in the cell wall. Mason was promptly arrested and taken to the arsenal and incarcerated.

Guiteau's Terror.

Mason's shot made Guiteau frantic with fear. He was found crouched in in one corner of his cell praying loudly for protection. Though assured that the shot was the result of an accident, he had no faith in the statement, and he kept carefully away from the window. He begged passionately to be removed to a cell where he wouldn't be exposed to such shots. From his point of view Guiteau's appeal was very reasonable. He has from the beginning of his imprisonment been exposed not only to shots from the guards outside, but from any one with a long range rifle. The window through which Sergeant Mason shot at Guiteau last evening was examined this morning by the jail warden to see if by any possible means the bullet could have struck the prisoner. Warden Crocker gives the following as a result of his examination: The bullet entered the outer window, passing through the centre pane of glass, making a small round hole about half an inch in diameter. Crossing a corridor of perhaps ten feet it entered Guiteau's cell, which is on the ground floor, grazing the windowsill and striking Guiteau's coat, which was hanging against the southwest corner of the cell penetrating it and striking a picture of himself recently photographed by C. M. Bell, which was in his pocket. It glanced along side of the wall about an inch from it, then striking the wall and dropping to the floor.

Just at this time the country is flooded with "opinions" on the question whether President Garfield has come to that state of *inability* to discharge his official duties contemplated by the constitution, and whether Vice President Arthur should be called upon to assume the office and functions of President. Our public men differ widely on this matter, but the most practical deliverance on the subject we have yet seen is by the Philadelphia *Times* which we give below:

A Simple Way to Solve It.

The Cabinet officers are reported as exercised about the question of Vice President Arthur being summoned to assume the powers and duties of the Executive, until the President shall recover sufficiently to resume Executive labors, and they are represented, as inharmonious on the subject.

There is a very simple and safe way to solve the problem. It is made plain by common sense and a common-sense respect for an interpretation of the Constitution. The Vice President cannot decide the question of the President's disability and assume the powers and duties of the Presidency, and it is not clear that the Cabinet is empowered to decide a question of such delicacy and importance.

But President Garfield can decide the question himself and silence all dispute and doubt. He is in the full possession of his reason; he is able to dictate a summons to the Vice President and to sign it; he is the proper person to call upon the Vice President to assume the powers and duties of the Executive office, if the public interests demand it, and his request for the Vice President to act as President until the President shall decide to resume the Executive functions, would be a proper command to Mr. Arthur, and it would leave with the President the termination of the Vice President's greater offices.

It is evident that, even under the most favorable circumstances, President Garfield will not beable to perform the necessary Executive duties for two months to come, and his safety may depend upon the entire dismissal of all official cares. If there are pressing Executive duties to be performed, as doubtless there are, the simple and safe way is for President Garfield himself to summon the Vice President to become acting President until such time as the President shall feel able to resume the labors of the Presidency.

None could question either the propriety or the legality of such a summons from the President to the Vice President, and it would limit the exercise of the powers and duties of the Executive office by the Vice President to the pleasure of the President. If the Vice President cannot become President by power of attorney, as has been suggested, by authority from the President to sign the name of James A. Garfield to official papers, but, by virtue of his office and oath as Vice President, he can become "acting President," at the President's call, to serve as such until the President shall decide to resume his official duties. The President has full warrant under the Constitution for such a course, and he is the only person whose authority to summon the Vice President would be unchallenged. The solution of the problem is easy, simple and safe, and if the public interests require an acting Executive, President Garfield is fully competent and authorized to meet the want without surrendering his right to resume the Presidential prerogatives at his pleasure.

One of the live questions of the near future says the Altoona *Tribune* will be liquor problem. It is useless for men to talk about the outcry of "fanaties and fools." They cry against slavery and against other evils entrenched as strongly as the liquor traffic, was taken up by "fanaties and fools" and in the end more timid men were eager to share the honors of victory. As it has been so it will be. There are too many sad homes to-day, too many wrecked and blasted lives to permit this dread evil to much longer dominate our politics and paralyze the conscience of our political leaders.—*Philipsburg Journal.*

The Trial of the Star Route Thieves.

From the Louisville Courier Journal, Dem.

The Star route trials are set for this month. The government has evidence enough to convict the whole gang of thieves, and that is what is expected of the government. Any evasion of duty or attempt to let off the rascals will injure the Republican administration greatly, and nothing can possibly be gained by suppressing facts.

MICHIGAN'S MISFORTUNE.

RAIN COMES TO HER AID AND SUBDUES THE FLAMES.

Only After Between Two and Three Hundred Lives are Consumed by Fire—Nine Villages Totally and Three Partially Destroyed by the Destructive Demon—Aid Solicited.

DETROIT, September 9.—A dispatch from Port Austin, at the head of Burnet peninsula, sums up the general destruction as follows: The loss of lives by the forest fires on Monday and Tuesday is estimated at from 200 to 300, and the following villages were burned: Bad Axe, Verona, Forest Bay, Richmondville and Sandusky. The following were partly burned: Port Hope, Linden and Elby. The great loss in the villages is nothing to that in the country, where the losses are too numerous to be named.

Reports from Various Other Counties.

Reports from Saginaw, Tuscola and Lapeer counties, one tier back from the lake, while showing much destruction of property do not approach the losses in the shore counties. The loss by fire was much less sweeping and general and the loss of life was small, but on each side of these more favorable counties hundreds of thousands of dollars worth of property has been destroyed. The latest reports from all these counties encourage the belief that rain has visited many of the sections and that the deluge of flame is largely subsiding. The work of immediate relief must now be systematically entered upon. The lumber to build houses, provision of all kinds, clothing and seed for future crops must be furnished in large quantities to prevent still greater destitution. The benevolent societies can safely send money to E. Carleton, mayor of Port Huron, or to Senator O. D. Conger in the same place with the assurance that the means will be judiciously used. Prompt action is urgently demanded.

Will Forward Supplies Free of Charge.

NEW YORK, September 9.—The New York, Lake Erie and Western Railroad Company announce that they will forward, to the destitue sufferers by the recent forest fires in Michigan, supplies of any kind free of charge.

EXECUTORS' PRIVATE SALE.—The subscribers, executors of the estate of Jonathan Philips, late of Millheim, deceased, offer at private sale until October 15th, 1881

A SPLENDID FARM,

situate two miles west of Millheim on the turnpike, and about four miles from Coburn station, on the Lewisburg & Tyrone rail road, now occupied by Henry Frankenberger, containing 61 acres, and 115 perches, about 55 of which are cleared and in good state of cultivation. The balance is well timbered. The improvements are a good brick dwelling house, bank barn and all other necessary outbuildings. A fine young apple orchard in good bearing condition, and variety of other fruit trees, as well as never failing water, also on the premises. It is altogether one of the most desirable small farms in Penn's Valley. For particulars apply to

JOHN P. RUNKLE, Centre Hill,
B. O. Deininger, Millheim,
Executors.

5t

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters testamentary on the estate of Catharine Held, late of Millheim, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them duly authenticated for payment.
B. O. DEININGER, Executor.
Millheim, Sept. 8th, 1881. 6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Wm. C. Hosterman, deceased, late of Walker township, Centre County, Pa., having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all having claims against the same to present them, duly authenticated by law for settlement.
REBECCA J. HOSTERMAN,
C. W. SECHRIST,
Administrators.
Hublersburg, Pa. 6t

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.—Letters of administration on the estate of Stephen Kenachley, dec'd, late of Gregg township, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons knowing themselves indebted to said estate, are hereby required to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same, to present them duly authenticated for
JAMES KENNELLY,
30-6t Administrator.

TRESPASS NOTICE.—All persons are hereby notified not to trespass on the lands of the subscribers in Miles township, for the purpose of shooting squirrels or other game. The law will be enforced against all persons who disregard this notice.
H. R. FIEDLER,
D. I. FIEDLER.
Miles twp., Sept. 1st 1881. 3t

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.—The undersigned, administrator of he estate of Philip Ertle, late of Gregg township, deceased, will offer at public sale on the premises in Haines township, about three miles east of Aaronsburg, Pa., on SATURDAY, OCTOBER 1st, 1881, a valuable farm, bounded on the west by lands of John W. Stover; Benj. B. Stover and others; north by lands of Benj. B. Stover, Michael Weaver's estate, Philip Stover and others; east by lands of David Krape and Aaron Dutweiler's estate; and south by lands of Jacob W. Stover, containing 113 acres, about 75 acres of which are cleared and in a good state of cultivation, and the balance is woodland of fine growing young timber.

The improvements are, a two story dwelling house, bank barn and other necessary outbuildings. A never failing spring of good water is near the house. An apple orchard of about three acres is on the premises.

TERMS OF SALE: Ten per cent of one third of the purchase money on day of sale. The balance of one third on confirmation of sale. One third in one year, with interest and the balance in two years with interest. The last two payments to be secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock of said day.
DAVID ERTLE,
Administrator.

L. C. & S. C. RAIL ROAD.

TRAINS LEAVE WESTWARD.

	1 A. M.	3 A. M.	5 P. M.	7 P. M.
Montandon	7.00	9.45	2.20	6.15
Lewisburg ar	7.15	10.00	2.35	7.00
Lewisburg lv	7.25			
Fair Ground	7.59	10.06	2.40	
Biehl	7.31	10.21	2.51	
Vicksburg	7.47	10.30	3.07	
Millinburg	8.03	10.51	3.13	
Millmont	8.25	11.20	3.35	
Laurelton	8.38 ar	11.35	3.46	
Wiker Run	8.59		4.11	
Cherry Run	9.17		4.30	
Fowler	9.37		4.50	
Coburn	9.48		5.02	
Spring Mills	10.15		ar 5.30	

TRAINS LEAVE EASTWARD.

	2 A. M	4 A. M.	6 P. M.	8 P. M.
Montandon ar	6.50	ar 9.30	ar 1.20	ar 6.50
Lewisburg	6.35	9.15	1.05	6.15
Fair Ground		9.10	1.00	6.10
Biehl		9.01	12.48	6.00
Vicksburg		8.56	12.42	5.55
Millinburg		8.43	12.25	5.40
Millmont		8.25	12.02	5.20
Laurelton		8.15	11.50	5.10
Wiker Run		7.48		4.47
Cherry Run		7.31		4.30
Fowler		7.10		4.10
Coburn		6.58		4.00
Spring Mills		6.30		3.30

Trains Nos. 1 and 2 connect at Montandon with Erie Mail west for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Kane, Corry and Erie, and Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Emporium, also Elmira, Watkins, Buffalo and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 3 and 4 connect with Pacific Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

Nos. 5 and 6 connect with Day Express east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York, and Niagara Express west for Williamsport, Lock Haven and Renovo, Tyrone, Altoona and Pittsburg via Lock Haven, also Elmira, Watkins and Buffalo, and Niagara Falls via Canandaigua.

Nos. 7 and 8 connect with Fast Line west for Williamsport and Lock Haven.

No. 8 also connects with Erie Mail east for Harrisburg, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

PENNSYLVANIA RAIL ROAD.

Philadelphia & Erie R. R. Div.

SUMMER TIME TABLE.

On and after SUNDAY, June 12th, 1881, the trains on the Philadelphia & Erie Railroad Division will run as follows:

WESTWARD.

ERIE MAIL leaves	Philadelphia	11 55 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg	4 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	8 40 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore.	9 05 a. m.
"	" Lock Haven.	9 40 a. m.
"	" Renovo	11 05 a. m.
"	arr. at Erie	7 45 p. m.
NIAGARA EXP. leaves	Philadelphia	9 00 a. m.
"	" Harrisburg	12 15 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	3 15 p. m.
"	" Renovo	7 30 p. m.
"	" Kane	10 05 a. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Philadelphia	12 10 p. m.
"	" Harrisburg	4 00 p. m.
"	arr. at Williamsport	7 15 p. m.
"	" Lock Haven	9 10 p. m.

EASTWARD.

PACIFIC EXP. leaves	Lock Haven..	7 05 a. m.
"	" Jersey Shore..	7 57 a. m.
"	" Williamsport.	8 20 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg...	12 05 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia.	3 20 p. m.
"	" Kane	6 50 a. m.
DAY EXPRESS leaves	Lock Haven..	11 25 a. m.
"	" Williamsport	12 25 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg...	3 10 p. m.
"	" Philadelphia	6 45 p. m.
"	" Erie	11 35 a. m.
ERIE MAIL leaves	Renovo	9 00 p. m
"	" Lock Haven	10 10 p. m.
"	" Williamsport	11 30 p. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 00 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 35 a. m.
FAST LINE leaves	Williamsport	12 15 a. m.
"	arr. at Harrisburg	3 15 a. m.
"	" Philadelphia	7 35 a. m.

Erie Mail and Fast Line and Pacific Express East make close connections at Northumberland with L. & B. R. R. trains for Wilkesbarre and Scranton.

Erie Mail West, Niagara Express West and Fast Line West make close connection at Williamsport with N. C. R. W. trains north.

Niagara Express West and Day Express East make close connection at Lock Haven with W. E. V. R. R. trains.

Erie Mail East and West connect at Erie with trains on L. S. & M. S. R. R.; at Corry with B. P. & W. R. R.; at Emporium with B. N. Y. & P. R. R., and at Driftwood with A. V. R. R.

Parlor cars will run between Philadelphia and Williamsport on Niagara Express West and Day Express East. Sleeping cars on all night trains.

WM. A. BALDWIN, General Sup't.

CENTRE HALL
Furniture Store.

WM. R. CAMP,
PROPRIETOR.

Walnut & Fancy Chamber Suits, Lounges, Bureaus, Bedsteads, Sinks, WASHSTANDS, Parlor Tables, Breakfast Tables, Extension Tables, Wood and Cane Seat Chairs, Mattresses, Spring Beds, and everything else in the Furniture line at the lowest prices. I hope to merit the patronage of the public by good work and moderate prices. Please call and see my stock before you go out of your own valley for your furniture. You can do fully as well at home as you can anywhere else.

TRY ME!

THIS PAPER may be found on file at GEO. P. ROWELL & Co's Newspaper Advertising Bureau (10 Spruce Street), where advertising contracts may be made for it in NEW YORK.

FARMERS'
Supply Store.

OLIVER CHILLED PLOWS.

The most complete plow made. Light running and durable. Price reduced. Three shares—"O" share for ordinary plowing; "B. S." share for dry ground, and "S" share for hard baked soil or stony land, chilled and polished; price 50 cents each. It is the best plow in the world for plowing dry baked or gravely soil. We challenge any other plow to compete with it.

Grain Drill.

The very best; gum spring, rear shifter, fertilizer attachment, with other improvements. Lowest prices.

Folder Cutter.

Cuts and crushes fodder. Warranted to do more satisfactory crushing than any other fodder cutter made. Will also cut Hay and Straw.

Farmer's Chop Mills,

Cider Mills with Presses, hand or horse power,

Best Clothes Washer

warranted for 5 years, and satisfaction guaranteed or money refunded. *The best, most efficient and most durable washer in the world.* It has no rival and is the only machine that will *wash perfectly clean without rubbing.* It can be used in any size tub, or shifted from one tub to another in a moment. Is so simple and easy operated that the most delicate lady, or child 10 years old can do the work. It is made of Galvanized Iron and is the only washer that has the *Rubber Bands on the Rollers* which prevent the breaking of buttons and injury to clothes. Price very low.
No Family can afford to do without it.

Threshers and Separators.

The GEISER Thresher and Separator, for 4 to 10 horses. The HEEBNER Level-tread Power and Separator for 1 and 2 horses.

Bells.

Farm, School and Church Bells, of the most improved make at very low prices.

Sewing Machines.

We sell a $40 machine for $20.
We sell a $45 machine for $23.
We sell a $50 machine for $25.
We sell a $55 machine for $27.50.
We sell a $60 machine for $30.
Warranted to be new, first class machines in every respect. It pays farmers and others to come to our store to buy their supplies.

Conklin Wgons.

Cortland Buggies, Carriages, and Platform Spring Wagons.

Two-horse Cultivators.

For cultivating fallows, at very low prices.

Corn Shellers, Straw Cutters, Spring-Toothed Harrows.

And a full line of Farm Implements always on hand. Call and see the GIANT CROSS-CUT in operation.

Store opposite Bush House, Bellefonte, Pa.

ALEXANDER & CO.

THE NEW VICTOR.

SIMPLICITY SIMPLIFIED!

Improvements September, 1878.

Notwithstanding the VICTOR has long been the peer of any Sewing Machine in the market—a fact supported by a host of volunteer witnesses—we now confidently claim for it greater simplicity, a wonderful reduction of friction and a rare combination of desirable qualities. Its shuttle is a beautiful specimen of mechanism, and takes rank with the highest achievements of inventive genius. *Note.*—We do not lease or consign Machines, therefore, have no old ones to patch up and re-varnish for our customers.

We Sell New Machines Every Time.

Send for Illustrated Circular and prices. Liberal terms to the trade. Don't buy until you have seen the

Most Elegant, Simple and Easy Running Machine in the Market.—The Ever Reliable VICTOR.

VICTOR SEWING MACHINE COMPANY,
Western Branch Office, 235 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL. MIDDLETOWN, CONN.

IT WILL PAY YOU
—TO VISIT—
J. R. Smith & Co.'s
MAMMOTH SUPPLY DEPOT,
NOS. 110, 113 & 114 FRONT STREET,
MILTON, PA.

We are now offering the largest stock and greatest variety of
Furniture, House Furnishing Goods, &c.,
in the State, at PRICES BEYOND COMPETITION, consisting in part of Rich and Plain Furniture.

All the latest Designs,
in Walnut, Oak, Cherry, Mahogany and Ebony. We make a
Specialty in Parlor Suits,
and will sell them lower than any Party in the state. Prices ranging FROM $30 TO $150.
If you contemplate buying a
PIANO, ORGAN OR SEWING MACHINE,
it will pay you to write us for prices. We also carry a large line of extra Super, Body and Tapestry Brussels Carpets.

A Good Brussels Carpet at 70 cts. per yard.

Our stock of Plain, Cut and Engraved Table Glass-ware, Plain and Decorated French China, Silver Plated-ware, Lamps and Chandeliers, &c.
is well worth your inspection. Our sales exceed those of any House in our line in the state.

LOW PRICES DO IT.

We extend an invitation to you to visit us and will take pleasure in showing you through our various Departments.

FOR
Boots Shoes and Slippers
GO TO
KAMP S
BOOT & SHOE STORE
when visiting Lo Haven,
and look at the
Largest and Cheapest Stock
OF
BOOTS & SHOES
in Central Pennsylvania.
My Motto is
'Large Sales and Small Profits.'
JACOB KAMP,
THE BOOT & SHOE MAN OF
LOCK HAVEN.

EXCELSIOR
STEAM DYE WORKS
LEWISBURG, PA.
W. Davis,
Proprietor.

My Factory has all the machinery and facilities of a first class establishment of its kind. My experience in the business extends over many years, both in this country and in Europe, and am therefore enabled to do strictly first class work at moderate prices.

THE JOURNAL STORE,
Millheim, Pa.,
has accepted an agency from me. All goods brought there for dying will be returned free of extra charge.

B. F. KISTER,
FASHIONABLE BOOT & SHOEMAKER,
MILLHEIM, PA.
Shop next door to Foote's store, Main St.
BOOTS, SHOES and GAITERS made to order, and satisfactory work guaranteed. Repairing done promptly and cheaply, and in a neat style.

The Model Grocery.
S. P. HERSTETTER,
Proprietor.
MARKET STREET, LEWISBURG, PA.

Dealer in first class Groceries of all kinds, Flour and Feed, Wood and Willow Ware.

Queensware a Speciality.

sell a *White Granite Tea Sett*, 46 *pieces, for* $30. All other Queensware in proportion.

Just received the finest lot of China Ware ever brought to this place.
If you come to Lewisburg dont fail to give me a call and get the best bargains you ever had.

Farmers' Supplies.
SEEDS.

Mammoth and Small Clover Seed.
Choice Timothy Seed.
White Clover Seed.
Alsyke, or Swedish Clover Seed.
Orchard Grass Seed.
Kentucky Blue Grass Seed.
Red Top Grass Seed.
Lawn Grass Seed.
Meadow Foxtail Grass Seed.
Meadow Fescue Gross Seed.
Sweet-scented Vernal Grass Seed.
Rough-stock Meadow Grass Seed.
Hard Fescue Grass Seed.
Tall Oat Grass Seed.
Crested Dogstail Grass Seed.
Perrenial Rye Grass Seed.
Italian Rye Grass Seed.
Florin, and other grass seed,

Farmers and owners of pasture lots can grow *grass* instead of weeds, by sowing a mixture of the above seeds. It has been demonstrated by practical experiment that a variety of grass will keep up a continuous pasture and prevent the growth of weeds.

FERTILIZERS'.

We can deliver to Coburn and Spring Mills Stations, the very best fertilizers made. Bakers High Grade Ammoniated Bone Phosphate in Car load lots, only $35.00 per ton, in cars at Station.
South Carolina Bone Phosphate only $29.00 per ton, in car load lots, at Station.

Farmers Supply Store opposite Bush House, Bellefonte, Pa.
ALEXANDER & CO.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE
Gettysburg, Pa.

The first term of the next Collegiate year will be in Sept. 8th 1881.
The Faculty and Instructors are the following:
Milton Valentine, D. D.,
President and Professor of Intellectual and Moral Science.
Luther Henry Croll, A. M.,
Professor of Mathematics and Astronomy.
Rev. Adam Martin, A. M.,
Professor of the German Language and Literature, and of Greek.
Rev. Henry Eyster Jacobs, D. D.,
Franklin Professor of the Ancient Languages
John A. Himes, A. M.,
Graeff Professor of the English Language and Literature, and of History.
Rev. Philip M. Bikle, A. M.,
Ockershausen Professor of Physics and of Latin. And others.

The Millheim Journal.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 15., '81.

DEININGER & BUMILLER,
Editors and Proprietors.

Local Department.

—Centre County Agricultural Fair, October 4th, 5th, 6th and 7th.

—Money sold for 15 per cent. premium at the meeting of the Building & Loan Association on Monday evening.

—GUM BOO, a Chinese "washee" man, has started a laundry in Bellefonte.

—Over fifty hogs have already died in and around Mill Hall from a disease that is raging there.

—Mr. Jacob Gobble bought the Philips farm in Nittany Valley at executors' sale last Saturday, for $6803.86.

—A splendid, strong 2 horse spring wagon for sale. None better in the valley. Price moderate. Inquire at the Journal office. tf

—The farm of Jonathan Philips, deceased, near Millheim, is now offered at private sale by the executors. Read the advertisement. 15t

WANTED.—About 3500 first class 1½ inch yellow pine flooring in the rough. Need not be fully dry. Inquire at the *Journal* office. tf.

—On Sunday last Emanuel Gundaker shot and fatally wounded Edward Cole, in a bar room in Lancaster city. Cole had meddled with Gundaker's wife and was served about right.

—Marble door steps of the best Sutherland Falls marble, made at the Millheim Marble Works at a moderate price. tf

—Ayer's Ague Cure should be in every household in regions where Fever and Ague prevail. It should be taken as a preventive by every resident and traveller in malarial districts.

"*Don't you forget it.*"—Forget what? Why that the county fair will be held from October 4th to October 7th, both days inclusive, and that it is expected to be the best fair for years past.

—J. A. LIMBERT, the new mail contractor, has procured a fine new wagon and is prepared to carry express packages and other goods from Coburn to Woodward and all intermediate points at reasonable charges. tf

—A convention of delegates of the Young Men's Christian Associations of Central Pennsylvania will be held at Bellefonte, beginning Thursday, Sept. 22nd, and closing Sunday evening, Sept. 25th. The hospitality of the town is offered to all regular delegates and other attendants.

—Yoney Harter hauls the biggest load of stone of any man this side of Nova Scotia. He has arms and fists strong as hickory sapling and solid as rock. If his closed hand would accidently fall on a fellow's nose, he (the fellow) wouldn't be in a fit condition to have his photograph taken for at least a year. The best of it is though that *Yoney* is too good-natured to strike people.

—The officers of the Centre County Agricultural Society anticipate a more successful fair this fall than they have had for several years. Efforts are being made to make the amusement Department unusually interesting. L. T. Munson, Esq., and Dr. J. D. Geissinger, of Bellefonte, Dr. C. L. Addleman, of Milesburg and Mr. W. L. Forster, of Lemont, are the committee of this department, and they are working like beavers to make it a complete success.

—On Thursday evening F. P. Musser, Wm. Kerstetter and A. M. Grenninger shot a large bear in the vicinity of Paddy Mountain. Pierce says that bruin would easily have weighed about 777 pounds *if fat*. The inference then is that the bear wasn't fat, and the weight may be guessed at by any one at pleasure. But the question that agitates the town from centre to circumference is whether it was a dog bear or a hog bear. We have not seen the animal and take no sides.

—Prof. Wolf, the new County Superintendent, held his first examination here on Tuesday. Nine applicants were examined, all receiving certificates but two. The Professor has long since enjoyed the fullest respect and confidence of our people as a man and an educator, and the mild, winning ways he has of conducting an examination, will endear him to the profession. He is about the gentlest *wolf* we ever met—except *one*, and we hope he will be eminently useful in his new calling.

—Dear, christian reader, do you wish to see a pleased woman, namely that particular woman whom above all others it is your privilege and duty to pease? Then do as we did. Go to Alexander & Co's Implement Store, Bellefonte, and buy her a Walker Washer. Why, our wife, just after using the institution a single time, is ready to recommend it very highly to all the ladies in christendom, without regard to their politics or church relation. She calls Col. Shorthidge blessed, "a gentleman and a scholar" for having persuaded us to buy the machine. That's what she does. 2t

—WANTED, at the *Journal* office, on subscription or other accounts, 10 bushels of potatoes, 25 bushels of corn, several gallons of good apple butter. If you have any of these articles to spare and owe us, bring them along.

—SPIGELMYER'S is the place to take your produce. He pays for butter, 25 cts, Eggs, 23 cts, Lard, 11 cts, Ham, 14 cts,—and sells all kinds of goods cheaper than any other store in Millheim.

—The Soldiers Reunion and Picnic at Spring Mills last Saturday was largely attended by the several Veteran Clubs of the county as well as by delegations from the neighboring counties. In fact everybody seemed to be present on the grounds to participate in the exercises of the day. Four bands and several drum corps were on hand to enliven the occasion with music. At 10 o'clock, A. M., the procession formed in front of Whitmer & Co's. store and paraded through the town and up to the grounds opposite the depot. The bands, drum corps, veterans, interspersed by a profusion of the national colors arranged in a regular military line presented an imposing sight: After the arrival at the speakers' stand, the large audience was treated to fine addresses by Gen. Beaver and Ex-Gov. Curtin of Bellefonte, "Bob" Cassidy of Ohio, Gen. Taylor of Mifflin county, and J. Merrill Linn, Esq., of Lewisburg. Some of these gentlemen are so well known as first class public speakers, that we consider it unnecessary to sound their merits here. Suffice it to say that their hearers last Saturday were delighted and touched by their laudable remarks. About 4 o'clock, P. M., the picnic wound up by rare exhibitions of musical talent by the different bands, and then the crowd began to start for their homes a satisfied and pleased people.

From the Lutheran Observer.

BEQUESTS.—The St. John's (German) Lutheran church, Reading, Pa., lately lost, by death, one of its oldest and most estimable members, in the person of Mr. E. Jonathan Deininger. For many years Mr. Deininger was connected with Trinity church, and so continued until the organization of St. John's by the present pastor, Rev. J. J. Kuendig. His wife, long ago gathered to the fold in heaven, was the eldest daughter of the late Hon. (formerly Rev. Dr.) Henry A. Muhlenberg, of Reading.

The will of Mr. Deininger contains the following bequests: To St. John's Lutheran church, $3,000; St. John's Parochial school' $2,000; home and foreign missionary society of the Pennsylvania synod—home, $500, foreign, $500; Lutheran theological seminary, Philadelphia, $2, 00; funding German professorship at Muhlenberg college, $2,000; orphan's asylum, Rochester, $250; orphans' asylum, Zelienople, $250; orphans' home, Germantawn, $250; Castle Garden mission, New York, $250; to the funding of Lutheran Samaritan asylum and emigrant house, New York city, $250; German branch aims tract society, $2 0; church in Beinstein, Wurttemberg, $1,000. The latter amount was paid before the testator's death, and after the making of the will, and concluded a series of contributions.

THE BOSS SNAKE STORY.—Our old friend, Dr. C. B. Wagner, of Lebanon, sends us the boss snake story—not only of the season but of all seasons, which we give below. It is rather a choker this hot weather, especially as it comes from a suspicious neighborhood, where they invoke the aid of spooks and spirits to indicate the locality of silver mines, and where they murdered poor old Joe Raber to get a pile of insurance money, but we are trying hard—in fact doing our level best—to believe it all, and if we succeed will be ready to try any possible snake story that can be made, even if they would discover big sea serpents several hundred feet long on the very summit of Blue Mountain in Lebanon count,—or to use conveyancers' language: "partly in Lebanon and partly in Dauphin county." Only one point in the story is a little rough to get over, namely how snakes could live in the cavity of a solid rock 79 feet below the earth's surface, but history furnishes *parallel* cases even to this difficulty. A traditionary story is still current in this section that a certain Mr. Immel, a German immigrant and early settler in our mountains here once astonished the verdant natives by stating that the bees in the Fatherland were as large as full-grown American sheep. When asked what kind and sized hives they had in the old country he answered that they used the same kind of hives there as here, and when further questioned as to how such big bees managed to get into and out of such small hives the old philosopher replied that *that was their lookout.*" These Lebanon county snakes no doubt were as wise as Mr. Immel's German bees. At least we have scripture authority that snakes are; wise.

We hope our old chum, the Doctor will send us more snake stories; and if the next one reads that some people down there have *snailx* in their hats we wont ask the first question about particulars:

Live Snakes in Solid Rock.

While engaged in removing the debris, after a blast at the silver mine in Indiantown Gap, in the solid rock, at a depth of 79 feet below the surface, in which was found a nest of three snakes of an apparently hitherto unknown species. They were about a foot in length, black as jet on the back, light gray on the under surface and as a distinguished mark each one had directly back of the head extending around the entire body a well marked and distinct ring or collar of bright yellow. They were entirely distinct from any species hitherto known in the neighborhood, and their presence, so far below the surface, and in the place where they were found is entirely unaccountable. They were killed by the miners as soon as found, as they seemed vicious and coiled to strike. What do our naturalists make of this find?

Three thousand dollars is the amount paid weekly to the workmen at the Bellefonte car works.

—D. R. V. G. has cleared my face and neck from yellow patches of over 20 years standing. I can recommend D. R. V. G. to ladies whose complexion is not clear.

Mrs. T. K. Fuller, Danforth, N. Y.
Guaranteed by all Druggists.

—I have been afflicted with nervousness and dyspepsia, flatus in the stomach and bowels, wakeful nights, etc., for years, until I took D. R. V. G.; that has cured me.

Chas. E. Stevens, Attorney.
Syracuse, N. Y.

In the whole History of Medicine

No preparation has ever performed such marvelous cures, or maintained so wide a reputation, as AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL, which is recognized as the world's remedy for all diseases of the throat and lungs. Its long contained series of wonderful cures in all climates has made it universally known as a safe and reliable agent to employ. Against ordinary colds, which are the forerunners of more serious disorders, it acts speedily and surely, always relieving suffering, and often saving life. The protection it affords, by its timely use in throat and chest disorders, makes it an invaluable remedy to be kept always on hand in every home. No person can afford to be without it, and those who have once used it never will. From their knowledge of its composition and effects, physicians use the CHERRY PECTORAL extensively in their practice, and clergymen recommend it. It is absolutely certain in its remedial effects, and will always cure where cures are possible.

FOR SALE BY ALL DEALERS.

News Miscellany.

More Mormons for Salt Lake.

LONDON, September 5.—The steamer Wyoming, from Liverpool the 3d inst., for New York, took out 550 Mormons for Great Salt Lake from Great Britain, Switzerland and Germany, the two latter countries contributing over 200. Including the foregoing, more than 2,000 Mormons have left Liverpool this summer. Another contingent will go before the season closes.

Eleven Men Blown to Atoms.

MARQUETTE, Mich., September 6.—By a powder explosion in the packing house of the Lake Superior Packing Company, this morning, eleven men were blown to atoms.

How it Goes to Keep House.

This is a married man's experience: It is just fun to keep house. All you have to do is to get up at five o'clock in the morning, clean out the stove, sift the ashes, build the fire, bring up the water, put on the tea-kettle, lug coal from the farthereast end of the cellar, assist in preparing the quail and other delicacies for breakfast, swallow the meal, and hurry off to business. At noon you bring up more coal water, drive a dozen or more nails for pictures, pokers, brackets, dish-pans and other ornaments; move the stove about four inches to the left, mash your fingers with the hammer, eat your dinner and get back to work. After supper you must split wood, put it in the oven, bring up more coal and water, scour the neighborhood for something for breakfast, have a jaw with the groceryman regarding the price of butter, look all over the house for burglars, lock all the doors, and by that time it is ten o'clock, the time to go to bed. The balance of the day you have to yourself.

THE SEVEN MURDERERS OF MAURICE HEALEY INDICTED.

UNIONTOWN, September 9.—The grand jury of Fayette county to-day returned true bills against the seven Mollie Maguires charged with the murder of Maurice Healey on the twenty-sixth of June last. The principals in the murder are alleged to have been John Kane, who was committed without bail, Pat. Dolan, Mike Dolan and James McFarland, while three others were accessories. It is not yet determined when the trial will take place.

A TERRIFC EXPLOSION.

Great Loss of Life by the Powder Magazine—Horror at Mazatlan.

From the San Francisco Call.

Mr. J. P. Shaw, a resident of Oakland, who lately returned from Mazatlan, has given to a *Call* reporter the following account of the powder explosion which took place there on the 28th of last month: At twenty minutes to 6 on the morning of that day a little girl in the town said to her mother, "Oh, mother, the powder magazine is smoking," and the instant afterward the powder blew up, completely destroying forty houses situated all around it. With a strange indifference to life the powder was stored in a vacant building right in the centre of a block of thickly populated tenement houses. It will never be known how many were killed by the explosion, but at the low estimate of five persons to each house there must have been two hundred persons in the houses which were destroyed, and of these at least two-thirds must have been killed. The remainder were dug out by soldiers in garrison at Mazatlan. The houses were built of a sun-dried adobes and were absolutely pulverized. Horses, dogs, burros, cats, fowls and other animals without number were destroyed, and besides the inmates of the houses a number of water-carriers, who are in the habit of coming down with their burros from the mountain about that hour for a supply of water, were killed by the explosion. The shock was felt all over the town, and the door of the room in which Mr. Shaw was sleeping, nearly a mile away, was blown open and the key blown out upon the floor. Mr. Shaw ran out upon the veranda and saw the sky completely filled with floating debris, dust and smoke. The digging was carried on without any system and each one dug a hole where it seemed best to him. It is probable that many lives were lost for want of a little timely and systematic work. The cause of the explosion is pretty well ascertained. Two brothers, Mexicans, were seen to go into the powder room early that morning, probably for the purpose of stealing powder, which is as valuable as gold in that country. Shortly after one of them was seen to leave in a great hurry, running at the top of his speed, and once in a while looking back. The Mexican had got about 1,000 yards away from the magazine when it blew up, but he never stopped running and got away to the mountains, nor has he ever been heard of since. It is bleived that after he and his brother went into the powder house he dropped the candle or set fire to something by accident, and that he was so frightened that he ran at once, without telling his brother, who was blown to pieces.

A fatal disease has broken out among the swine in Jefferson county. A large number have perished. The hogs when once attacked by the disease die without a struggle.

Daniel B. Mellot, of Bedford county, is charged with hanging up his child by the heels as a punishment, and though neighbors found the child and cut it down the little one died. Mellot will be tried for murder.

Miss Mary Ross, an aged lady of Lewisburg, who, while insane, jumped from a second story window recently, has since died.

DIED.

On the 6th inst., in Haines township, John Kreamer, aged 85 years and 9 months.

Millheim Market.

Corrected every Wednesday by Gephart & Musser.

Wheat No.	1.25
Corn	75
Rye	75
Oats White	45
Buckwheat	
Flour	6.40
Bran & Shorts, per ton	22 00
Salt, per Bbl	1.75
Plaster, ground	10.00
Cement, per Bushel	45 to 60
Barley	
Timothyseed	
Flaxseed	
Cloverseed	
Butter	26
Hams	15
Sides	8
Veal	
Pork	
Beef	
Eggs	23
Potatoes	75
Lard	10
Tallow	
Soap	6
Dried Apples	6
Dried Peaches	
Dried Cherries	

COAL MARKET AT COBURN.

Egg Coal	$5.00
Stove "	5.25
Chestnut "	4.80
Pea "	2.50
" by the car load	3.25

Fifty cents per ton additional when delivered in Millheim.

P. GEPHART D. A. MUSSER

GEPHART & MUSSER

DEALERS IN

Clover
Flour, &
Feed,
Coal,
Plaster
& Salt

MILLHEIM PA.,

Highest market price paid for all kinds of

GRAIN

Delivered either at the BRICK MILL or at the old MUSSER MILL, in MILLHEIM.

COAL, PLASTER & SALT

Always on hand and sold at prices that defy competition.

A share of the public patronage respectfully solicited. 39-1y

TO ADVERTISERS.

GEO. P. ROWELL & CO'S
SELECT LIST OF LOCAL NEWSPAPERS.

An advertiser who spends upwards of $5,000 a year, and who invested less than $350 of it in this List, writes: "Your Select Local List paid me better last year THAN ALL THE OTHER ADVERTISING I DID."

IT IS NOT A CO-OPERATIVE LI
IT IS NOT A CHEAP LIST.
IT IS AN HONEST LIST.

The catalogue states exactly what the papers are. When the name of a paper is printed in FULL FACE TYPE it is in every instance the BEST. When printed in CAPITALS it is the ONLY paper in the place. The list gives the population of every town and the circulation of every paper.

The rates charged for advertising are barely one-fifth the publishers' schedule. The price for single States ranges from $2 to $30. The price for one inch one month in the entire list is $525. The regular rates of the papers for the same space and time are $2,980.14. The list includes 952 newspapers of which 187 are issued DAILY and 765 WEEKLY. They are located in 788 different cities and towns, of which 26 are State Capitals, 363 places of over 5,000 population, and 468 County Seats. For copy of List and other information address GEO. P. ROWELL & CO., 10 Spruce St., New York.

1881. MIDSUMMER. 1881.

H. R. WHITCOMB,

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

Takes this method to announce to the people of Penns, Brush and Sugar Valleys that after a highly successful season he still has,

25,000 WORTH OF CLOTHING,

to select from, and in order to reduce this large stock quickly he has reduced his prices from 10 to 50 per cent.

We have revolutionized the Clothing business in Lock Haven. You can get as good a suit from us as any tailor can make, and at less than half the price; and for style and fit they are often superior. Boys like stylish suits as well as men, and we have them in all grades.

Boys Clothing is a Specialty With Us.

No use looking for better goods for boys than we have—you can't find them. No living man shall be allowed to give their customers better value for their money than can always be found at my store. And where is the mother that likes to make children's clothes? Can't make them fit. "Never look well", is the complaint of every one. We've got all grades and they are just cute and nobby as they can be. A change of weather means a change of clothes; a change of clothes requires a change of patterns and styles of materials. The house that has the choicest and newest changes in styles and patterns is likely to secure the greatest number of new customers and best please and retain its old patrons. In these days it is not everything that looks like clothing that will sell, but in the keen competition between different houses it will be the survival of the fittest.

OUR CLOTHING IS

Unequalled in Quality,
Unexcelled in Style,
Unexceptional in Fit.

And the people have, by a large majority, decided to patronize

WHITCOMB.

We have a much larger stock of new style Hats than all the other stores in Lock Haven together, and our prices are always the lowest. Full stock of Trunks, Bags, &c. Gents' Furnishings, a large line of

BOOTS & SHOES

sold at from 10 to 25 per cent. cheaper than anywhere else in this section. call and see us. Speial prices to parties from a distance.

WHITCOMB,
BIG FLAG SIGN,
LOCK HAVEN, PA.

BEE HIVE

Dry Goods House of Lock Haven for

SPRING AND SUMMER
OF
1881.

Never since the establishment of this great Dry Goods House have we done such an extensive business as we have done this spring. We will in a few days open our fourth immense stock for the Spring and Summer of 1881. *The people of Lock Haven, Clinton and Centre counties are showing their great appreciation of the wonderful bargains we are offering in our entire stock. First class goods, only honest dealing, no misrepresentatins and low prices always win. This is the motto on which we have built up our enormous trade and will here say that we fully appreciate the liberal patronage of the People in sustaining a first class Dry Goods Store in Lock Haven, which it has been our humble effort for some years to establish.*

Our Dress Goods DEPARTMENT

especially attractive and excels any effort we ever made in Fineness of Stock, richness of Patterns and in its great variety.

500 YARDS BEAUTIFUL

SUMMER SILKS

at 40, 45 and 50 cts per yard. Beautiful Black Dress Silks at 75 cts a yard. Heavy Gros Grain at 1.25 warranted not to crack or wear glossey. Beautiful Brocades in Black and all Colors. All colros of Satins and Dress Silks. 1000 yards Best Lawns in remnants from 3 to 15 yards, 9 cts, worth 15 cts.

THE LARGEST STOCK OF

Black and Colored Cashmeres

ever shown in Lock Haven at astonishingly low prices, and all the new Styles of Dress Goods to be found in any city store. 500 yards of the best Pantings for Men and Boys' wear, ever shown in this city. 10000 yds Bleached and Brown Muslins to be sold at wholesale prices. 6000 yds best Calico warranted fast colors at 4½ cts. Great bargains in Table Linen, Tickings and Towlings, &c. 200 Parasols 25 per cent less than usual price. 1000 Pairs Ladies Lisle Thread and Kid Gloves at prices that will astonish every one who is a judge of their value. An immense stock of Stockings, Laces, Ribbons, &c.

CARPETS, CARPETS, CARPETS.

Never was there shown in Lock Haven such a stock of Body Brussels Tapestry Brussel, 3 ply and Ingrain Carpet, as we show this season and our trade is really immense on them. Beautiful Capets from 20 cts. a yard upwards.

Come. See and be Convinced

that the Bee Hive Store offers decided advantage over every store in Central Pennsylvania in every thing in the dry goods line. Everybody welcome to the BEE HIVE, 65 MAIN STREET

LOCK HAVEN, PA.

J. J. EVERETT,
Proprietor.

DOMESTIC

IT STANDS at THE HEAD

SO LIGHT
A Child can Run It.
SO SIMPLE
It Requires No Care.
SO STRONG
It Never Wears Out.

DOMESTIC

LADIES!

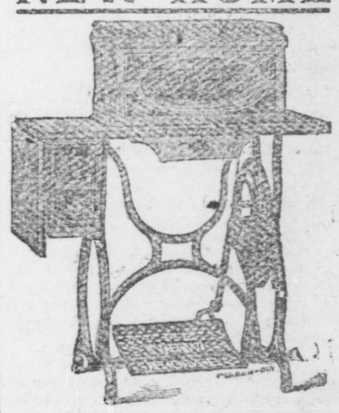
USE "Domestic" Paper Fashions

1826 LADIES' DOLMAN. 9 Sizes. 30 to 46 Inches, Bust Measure. Price, 50 Cents.

They are especially designed to meet the requirements of those who desire to dress well. They are unsurpassed in Style, perfect in Fit, and so simple that they are readily understood by the most inexperienced. Send 5c. for catalogue. Address,

"Domestic" Fashion Co.,
NEW YORK.

THE ONLY PERFECT
SEWING MACHINE.
THE LIGHT-RUNNING
NEW HOME



Rapidly superceding all others wherever introduced.
Pronounced by an army of happy purchasers to be the BEST.
The NEW HOME is positively
The Simplest, Easiest Running,
Most Reliable, and
Most Durable Sewing Machine
ever invented.
It operates Quickly, Quietly, and without fatigue to the operator.
Full information, Descriptive Catalogues, &c., free on application.
JOHNSON, CLARK & CO.
30 Union Square, N. Y.
And Orange, Mass.

Hills Archimedean Lawn Mower Co.
Of Hartford, Conn.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE
NEW ARCHIMEDEAN
and CHARTER OAK
Lawn Mowers.

These Mowers have become celebrated throughout the World, where lawns are cultivated, as being the most perfect and desirable Lawn Mowers ever made. They stand at the head of the list of Lawn Mowers in the U. S. and Europe. They contain all the improvements that experience in their manufacture can suggest; are beautifully finished, thoroughly made and do splendid work on every variety of lawn.

Hand Mower Sizes, from 8 to 18 inches. Pony and Horse Sizes, 24, 28 and 32 inches. Send for Circulars.

SOLD BY OUR AGENTS EVERYWHERE!
21-3m

FREE BY MAIL.
WONDERFUL CURES
HOPELESS CASES OF
CONSUMPTION

Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Debility and All Chronic Diseases. 20 years of great experience. 2,000 hopeless cases cured. Astonishing discovery of new treatment to quickly fatten, make blood and build up the system. Invalids caused to eat and digest enormously and gain 3 to 5 pounds per week. Vital and healing force is rapidly and powerfully increased. New life and vigor imparted the first few days. Severest cases of Consumption, bed fast and given up to die, cured in 2 to 3 months. Inflamation in the Lungs removed. Hectic Fever and Night Sweats, and the Cough made loose, easy, or checked in 24 hours. The treatment exhilarates, exalts, arouses all organs into healthy vigorous operation. It is also the greatest cure on earth for Liver, Kidney, Heart, Head, Blood Skin Female and Nervous Diseases, Seminal Weakness, all diseases of children, and the Opium Habit. We are honest in our offer, and earnestly invite you to write or come before it is too late, no matter what your disease, even if abandoned by the ablest physicians. Describe your case. Trial free to all who come here. A trial package of our medicines worth $2 to $4 sent by mail to all who send us the names and addresses of all afflicted in their vicinity and 5 cents to pay postage. B. S. DISPENSARY, Berrien Springs, Mich.

WOULD YOU BE RESTORED TO SOUND MANHOOD? *A Cure Guaranteed.* Sufferers from the above disease (Nervous Debility) will find permanent relief from the use of EGAN'S COMPOUND ELIXIR and ORGANIC PILLS. Not a quack nostrum but the genuine prescription used in my regular practice for the past seven years. Elixir, $2 per package or 3 for $4. Pills $1 per box, or 3 for $2. Severe cases require 3 to 5 bottles of the Elixir, with two or three boxes of the pills. Goods sent to any address on receipt of price. J. Y. EGAN,
Ogdensburg, N. Y.

GILMORE & CO.
LAW & COLLECTION HOUSE,
629 F Street, Washington, D. C.

Make Collections, Negotiate Loans and attend to all business confided to them. LAND SCRIP, Soldier's Additional Homestead Right and LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

HINT ON MILKING COWS.—A man who had done his own milking employed a boy to do it; he shrunk the milk one third in two weeks. The owner resumed the milking and in two weeks got the same as before. Afterward he set a hired man to milk, and he sunk the milk 10 per cent. in two weeks: and in two weeks more, the owner milking again, got as much as before. This man does the work quickly and milks very clean. He closes the fore finger and thumb around the teat high up, and makes a downward motion, tightening the grip and forcing out the milk; then lets go his hold, keeping the thumb and finger in circle, carries up the hand and presses it smartly against the udder, and closes and pulls down as before, and so repeats until done. The philosophy, if any, is to give as near as may be the same motion that the calf does in sucking. Many a good cow is partially despoiled of her good qualities in consequence of being improperly milked.

Cows that are in milk should be watched and given extra feed so soon as signs of a falling off are seen. It is very difficult to increase the flow after a shrinkage occurs. So soon as the pasture begins to get short, supplement the feed of the field by a ration of green corn fodder in the yard or stall. Many cows suffer from excessive heat, being exposed the wholh day through the hot sun in a treeless yasture. A pasture should afford a comfortable place, as well as furnish food for the animals, that the greatest profit may be obtained.

PIGS profit by a good run in clover, or fresh grass. They are naturally clean animals, and only become "pigs" when they have mire and mud holes for a run. Young pigs that are designed for the early winter market should be pushed now by extra feed. A rapid growth at this time will make much difference in the profit of keeping pigs. Pig pork is the best, and young pigs of an early maturing breed should, therefor, be fattened from the start. Sour milk is not enough for them; add grain feed in liberal quantities.

CLOVER SEED IN AUTUMN.—A pennsylvania farmer who has tried it, recommends that when the spring sowing of clover seed does not "catch" owing to drouth or other causes, that sowing clover seed upon the stubble in August, or early September, will generally repair the damage, either with or without harrowing in, although harrowing is the most reliable practice. The cost of the extra seed is but a trifle compared with changing the proper rotation of crops established upon every well regulated farm.

IF feathered stock is rightly managed diseases of fowls will be comparatively rare. Breeding "in and in," or breeding "close" even, is productive of more delicacies of constitution than most poultry keepers are aware of. It is bad business to be fussing with sick fowls. Better breed right.

SHORTS are an excellent fertilizer for potatoes. Dampened and put in the hill they produce a good crop and of very smooth tubes. They do not cost any more per acre than a good many superphosphates, and contain as much phosphoric acid, potash and nitrogen as some of the best fertilizers.

WATCH for black knot on the bearing plum trees, and cut it out on the first appearance. Trees may be thus kept clear of this excrescence as easily as the soil is cultivated. By neglect, it becomes incurable.

THE following may be accepted as an approximate to the average quantities of milk given by the different breeds of cows: Natives produce annually 1794 pounds; Jersey, 3820; Ayrshire 4300; Holstein, 1527.

ASHES are, for many soils, a standard fertilizer. Places where a tree or brush-heap has been burned often show the effects of the manuring for years. It is an old saying: "The land never forgets ashes."

IT does not require heavy pastures for sheep. They are great foragers, and weeds, leaves, and even stubble enter into their bill of fare. They equal the goat in that respect.

Death from a Bush Fire.

Martin McCarthy, with four of his sons, left their thatched homestead in the Hundred of Hunker to reap the wheat which stood ripe for the sickle at a distance of about a mile.

They nottced a bush fire about a dozen miles off, but, as the wind was in the opposite direction, they thought nothing of it, and went on reaping till dinner-time.

Immediately after that meal, which they took in the field, the wind veered round, and, rising to a hurricane, swept the fire down upon their farm. Desperately plunging through the blinding smoke, they barely succeeded in gaining a clearing 100 yards distant before huge tongues of fire fifty feet high rushed past them, roaring and hissing as they licked up every vestige of vegetation in their course,

When the flames had subsided, McCarthy, followed by his boys, hastened with terrible forebodings across the plain, to see if any of his family had been spared.

As he ran toward the chimney, which alone remained to mark the site of his dwelling, he stumbled over the charred corpse of his wife.

A little further on was the body of his 7-year-old boy, and round the chimney lay the remains of his five daughters.

The eldest, a girl of 19, clasped in her arms the youngest, a baby of 2 years old. Accustomed as the colonists are to bush fires, this unusual holocaust cast a gloom over the neighborhood.

The Insect Population.

In 1849, Alexander von Humboldt estimated the number of species of insects preserved in collections, at between 150,000 and 170,000; Europe alone being represented by more than three times as many species of insects as of phanerogamous plants. Ten years ago Dr. Gerstacker estimated the number of species of insects to be 225,000, five times as many as the known species of all other classes of animals together. If we assume that there exists in the whole world only three times as many insects as there are phanerogamous plants—the latest estimation of which approaches 225,000—we arrive at the startling sum of about 750,000. Bewildering as this estimate appears it is probably too low. The oak alone gives shelter and support to 450 species of insects, and the pine to more than 500, and one moth alone has 35 different species of parasites. Without going further in our calculations we may safely assert that if the number of species of all other classes of animals should be doubled by new discoveries, (which is rather probable for some classes and impossible for the vertebrates), the number of species of insects would be more than five times that of all other animals taken together.

—Nearly thirty buildings in Plymouth, Pa., are threatened with destruction by the caving in of the ground above some of the mines.

COLORING CARPET RAGS.—For Red, take 1 ounce of cochineal for each pound of goods; soak 24 hours in warm soft water; when dissolved, heat the solution and add while heating 1 oz. of solution of tin; wet the goods in hot water and put in the hot solution, and scald for one hour. Take out the goods, dry them and then rinse in clear, cold water. Use a clean brass kettle for heating the dye. For Brown, take for 20 pounds of goods, 4 lbs. of japonica, 5 oz. sulphate of copper in crystals, and 9 oz. bichromate of potash; take water enough to cover the goods; boil it with the japonica until this is dissolved; add the copper sulphate, put in the goods and leave them 12 hours. Then wring them out; dissolve the bichromate of potash in boiling water; put in the goods and stir them well for 15 minutes; then air and wash them; beat the japonica again and put in the goods for 12 hours more; wring them and put them in the bichromate solution boiling hot. Then wash in hot soap suds. Cotton rags should be dyed first and then the woolen ones may be put through the dye. For Yellow, use 1 lb of fustic chips with 3½ oz. alum to 2 pounds of rags, Steep the fustic for 12 hours in hot water; put in the goods and soak until the color is deep enough. For Blue, on woolen use solution of indigo adding the dye, a tablespoonful at a time, until the color is deep enough. For cotton take China blue, 2 oz. and 1 oz. of oxalic acid; soak the blue 12 hours in a tin pail; dissolve the acid in an earthen bowl and add it to the blue. Heat to boiling, but do not boil. Put in the goods, and let them stay 2 hours; dry them, rinse and dry again in the shade. For Green, put the yellow goods through the blue dye. Or for cotton, put the blue goods through a solution of ¼ lb. of sugar of lead and ¼ lb. of bichromate of potash each made separately; the goods are dipped from one to the other until the shade suits. For Orange, put the yellow goods into a weak red dye until the shade is deep enough. Slate and Dove colors are made by boiling 4 oz. of coarse black tea in an iron pot with a teaspoonful of copperas and sufficient soft water to cover the goods. To get the best colors without streakiness let the goods be well covered and every thing be perfectly free from grease.

AMERICAN patchwork, known by the name of "loghouse quilting" in Canada, has quite recently been introduced into England. It is a variety of patchwork into which strips of colored ribbon are introduced. The pieces forming the design are not separately sewn together, as in ordinary patchwork, but a five-inch foundation square of calico is provided, in the centre of which a small one an inch and a quarter square, of piece silk or satin, is tacked. Round this a narrrow ribbon is run, four rows being required to fill up the foundation square. This narrow, ribbon is selected of different shades and colors and is so arranged that on two sides of the centre square it is of a light shade, on the other two dark (managed by only taking each shade of ribbon half way round the centre.) Several of these five-inch squares are formed, and they are then sewn together like ordinary patchwork pieces and made up so that the light side of one square is next the light side of the next square, and the dark next the dark, giving the look of alternate squares of light and dark colors. The effect of this work depends upon the judicious selection of the narrow ribbon as to its shades of color and their contrasts with each other. The centre square of piece silk should always be dark, but not black.

TO CLEAN A ROOM OF MOSQUITOES.—These tuneful little pets are beginning their nocturnal songs, and any one who is bothered by them should cut out and save the following receipt, furnished by a correspondent, for their extermination: "Take of gum of camphor a piece about one-third the size of an egg, and evaporate it by placing it in a tin vessel, holding it over a lamp or candle, taking care that it does not ignite. The smoke will soon fill the room and expel the mosquitos. One night when I was terribly annoyed by them, I thought of and tried the above, after which I never saw or heard them that night, and in the morning there was not one to be found in the room though the window had been left open all night.

CAKE.—Here are two receipes for cake, which are nice to have on the table at the same time: For the first, which we call familiary Tirza's cake, take two cups of sugar, one cup of butter, half a cup of milk, three and a half cups of flour, the whites of several eggs, two teaspoonsful of baking powder; flavor with lemon. This will be as light as a feather, and the quantities here given will make two small loaves. For the second, which is a spice cake, take two eggs, half a cup of butter, one cup of sugar, half a cup of molasses, half a cup of milk, two cups of flour, one cup of raisins (chopped fine), one cup of currants, one nutmeg, one teaspoonful of cloves, two of cinnamon and two of baking powder.

CHEAP VARNISH FOR FURNITURE.—Into a pint of turpentine put as much powdered rosin as the turpentine will dissolve (say one pound of rosin to the pint), but no matter how thick you make it, as it can be thinned with turpentine as you require to use it. This will not dry for a long time unless you add some dryers, say a gill of Japan dryers to the pint of varnish. If, after varnishing a small place over night it feels sticky next day, it requires more dryers. Since shellac has become so expensive, this kind of varnish is mostly used for furniture.

ANY person may paint a wooden mantle piece, etc., and obtain the effect of elaborate marble painting by the following method fir t give the wood two coats of white paint and when the second coat is nearly dry take a piece of French chalk, any color you may prefer, and with this draw lines and veins—this requires no skill, as the more rudely they are drawn, the more closely will resemble the natural markings—then give a coat of thin white paint. Into this, chalk will work up, and the lines will assume the softened and graduated effect seen in real marble. A glossy surface may be given by an after coat of copal varnish.

HOW TO DISSOLVE INDIA RUBBER.—The usual and cheapest solvents of India rubber are naptha and turpentine, and these will keep the india-rubber in solution so long as they are not exposed to the air, but, of course, being spirits, on exposure in small quantities the spirits leave the india-rubber. These solutions are used to cement hose and pipes of leather, etc. If india-rubber be literally melted in an oven, at about 210 or 220 degrees of heat, it will not return to a solid state.

IRON-RUST, it is said, may be removed by tying a little cream of tartar on the stained spot before putting the cloth to boil If this does not succeed, th cken lemon-juice with equal parts of salt and starch, add some soft soap, apply the mixture to the cloth and lay it in the hot sun. Renew the application several times.

TO POLISH THE WORK OF PEARL.—Rub the work with finely powdered pumice-stone (first washed to separate the dirt), with which you may polish it very smooth; then apply putty powder as for ivory. This will produce a fine polish and a good color.

HUMOROUS.

LAST week a fair but fickle maiden of the blue grass region, Ky., said "Yes" to two persistent suitors. The two would-be husbands met at the house of the pretty double-dealer provided with marriage licenses. Did the swains blow each other to atoms with double-barreled shot-guns, or perforate each other with big bullets from large revolvers? Nothing of the kind. They simply compelled the coquette to accept one of them, with the, to her, horrible understanding that the rejected one, instead of going out to commit suicide for love of her, was to have the name in one of the licenses altered so as to enable him to marry a maiden across the way, a hated rival, too. Instead of a double shooting there was a dual wedding, and the meretricious girl, who tried so hard to make two men miserable, only succeeded in rendering a rival happy.

ON a Canada Southern train the other day a Detroiter had a seat behind a couple who got on at a little station near St. Thomas, and he thought he had seen the man's face before. He was looking at him sharply and trying to remember where he had met him, when the man turned and asked:

"Aren't you Thomas ——, of Detroit?"

"Yes: and aren't you Williams——, of Buffalo?"

"Yes."

"I thought so when you came in. And ain't you running away with old Judge Blank's daughter, of St. Thomas?"

"I've got a better thing than that," whispered William, as he leaned over the seat, "I'm running away with his wife!"

[Des Moines Iowa State Register.]

Hon. S. H. Yoder's Position.

A representative man's opinion on other than political matters, is often of great use to his constituency. The Hon. S. H. Yoder, of Globe Mills, Pa., has thus recorded his opinion on a subject of popular interest. I have been selling St. Jacob's Oil for the last year. I have never heard a person speak of it, except as a splendid medicine, and as the great specific for rheumatic affections, whether inflammatory, acute or chronic, swellings, sores, sprains, burns, wounds, etc. I sell more St. Jacob's Oil than of any other kind of liniment, and it gives universal satisfaction. I will always keep it on hand. The farmers say, that for man and beasts, they find nothing to equal it.

THERE'S nothing like keeping cool and carrying a level head in cases of emergency. In one of those rough periods which have occasionally enlivened Baltimore political life Mr. Wm. R. Travers, as he was returning late in the evening to his residence from the club, was stopped by two unwholesome-looking individuals, of cadaverous beak and sepulchral aspect; who gruffly demanded: "Are you a blood-tub or a plug-ugly?" "Gentlemen," said Travers, with that delightful hesitation which at once inspires tenderness and gives time for reflection, "I respect both." He was permitted to pass on.

"PA" quoth Sammie to his sire, "why don't you go out West?" "Why do you ask my boy?" "Because Bill Higgins' father went and he struck a banana." "A bonanza, you mean, Sammie." "Well, what's the difference?" "Why when people strike a bonanza it sets them up, and when they strike a banana it sets them down, and very emphatically, too."

[Pittsburgh Evening Chronicle.]

Dangers to Iron Workers.

Mess. R. Esterbrook & Sons, City Iron Foundry, Boston, Mass., speak on this point as follows: Two or three of our men were badly burnt in working. They were, however, immediately cured by using that valuable remedy, St. Jacob's Oil. All our men are highly pleased with it, and we shall always recommend it to those afflicted with pains or rheumatism.

"FORWARD!" cried the captain. "Forward there, Dennis McCarthy." "Be aisy, Captain Soolivan," said Dennis; "Oi alwiz was bashful from me youth, and shure, though Oi 'm jist shpoiling to go into this foight, Oi wud not be thought forward, don't you see. Oi think it's your rear Oi 'd be guarreding while yez go an."

RECENT experiments tried at Niagara Falls prove that a dog can smell a bone exactly twenty-two feet from his nose. How far a Niagara Falls hackman can smell a victim has not been determined, but the distance can safely be set down at a mile.

Wicked for Clergyman.

"I believe it to be all wrong and even wicked for clergymen or other public men to be led into giving testimonials to quack doctors or vile stuffs called medicines, but when a really meritorious article made of valuable remedies known to all, that all physicians use and trust in daily, we should freely commend it. I therefore cheerfully and heartily commend Hop Bitters for the good they have done me and my friends, firmly believeing they have no equal for family use. I will not be without them."
Rev.——, Washington, D. C.

IN some of our best medical colleges it is seriously debated whether or no it would be best to discard ether as an anæsthetic, and substitute college Commencements in its place. The only objection to the latter is that it is too powerful an opiate.

"WHERE is the island of Java situated?" asked an Austin school thacher of a small, rather forlorn-looking boy. "I dunno sir." "Don't you know where coffee comes from?" "Yes, sir; we borrows it ready parched from the next-door neighbor."

THE grasshopper is some pumpkins when a rail fence is to be eaten, but the army worm has the boss appetite. He begins eating at daylight and never stops until bedtime, and he wouldn't knock off then except to see the comet.

EVEN in this hot weather the horse-railroad superintendents look out that their conductors do not have sticks in their punches.

AN Indiana man is reported as having two hearts. What the average resident of Indiana really needs is an extra liver.

A SCIENTIFIC editor explains. "What shall we drink?" He might wait until somebody asks him up.

ONE thing that New Haven has reason to be grateful. It hasn't any baseball club to apologize for.

THE Panama people would like to see a little more work done on the Isthmus, and hear less talk about it in Paris.

WHEN an arm of the sea encircles a neck of land, look out for fishing smacks.

ADAM is the patron saint of the Western pork raisers, because he had the first spare rib.

WHY are clergymen like brakesmen? Because they do a good deal of coupling.

THE advantages of spreading manure from the wagon as it is drawn out are a saving of labor and a more even distribution of the double salts (ammonia, potash, phosphates, etc.) in the soil by rain. If the manure is heaped on the field and gets a heavy rain before spreading, the ground under the heaps receive an undue share of the best part of the manure. which not unfrequently render these spots barren for a season or two.

STORE sheep will not need much more feed than a good pasture will afford. Give them salt at frequent intervals, and see that they have shade through the hot days of midsummer and a free access to pure water. Sheep for the butcher should be fed liberally with meat. A quart of ground feed a day will, with good pasturage, bring the animals into good marketable condition.

To prevent sows from crushing their young, nail a board about one foot wide to the side of the pen. The board is to be put on like a shelf, so that the little pigs can run under it to get out of the way.

In the roasting of coffee, Dr. O. Bornheimer finds three principal products—solid fatty acids, caffeine, and caffeol, a heavy oil which turns yellow after having been exposed to the air, and which is the vehicle of the peculiar aroma of coffee.

Vegetine

Will effectually eradicate from the system every taint of

Scrofula, Scrofulous Humor, Tumors, Cancer, Cancerous Humor, Erysipelas, Salt Rheum, Hereditary Diseases, Canker, Faintness at the Stomach, and all Diseases that arise from Impure Blood.

There is not a medicine in this country at the present day prescribed by physicians, or what is known as a remedy for SCROFULA, that is so effectual in its cures as VEGETINE—a medicine to combat with SCROFULA. In all the various forms of this disease, to show so many positive cures of persons in all the various walks of life, it must be a good medicine. VEGETINE has done it; is doing it; the very best of testimony proves it.

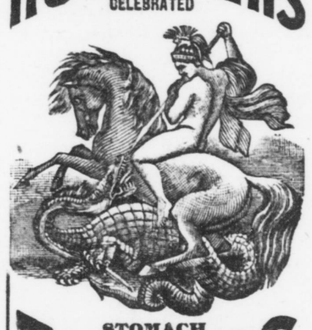
Vegetine will Cure the Worst Cases of Scrofula.

Remarkable Cure of Scrofulous Face.

WESTMINSTER, Conn., June 19, 1879.
MR. H. R. STEVENS—Dear Sir: I can testify to the good effect of your medicine. My little boy had a Scrofula sore break out on his head as large as a quarter of a dollar, and it went down his face from one ear to the other, under his neck, and was one solid mass of sores. Two bottles of your valuable VEGETINE completely cured him.
Very respectfully MRS. G. R. THATCHER.

Vegetine is Sold by all Druggists.

HOSTETTER'S
CELEBRATED



STOMACH BITTERS

Malaria is an Unseen Vaporous

Poison, spreading disease and death in many localities, for which quinine is no genuine antidote. but for the effects of which Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is not only a thorough remedy, but a reliable preventive. To this fact there is an overwhelming array of testimony, extending over a period of thirty years. All disorders of the liver, stomach and bowels are also conquered by the Bitters.

For sale by all Druggists and Dealers generally.

MUSIC TEACHERS

Will Now Select Books for the Fall Campaign,

and cannot possibly find a better book for Choirs, Conventions and Singing Classes, than L. O. EMERSON'S **HERALD OF PRAISE** ($1.00), which is to be the leading book for 1881-1882. Success follows success in the successive issues of Emerson's books, and this is to be no exception to the rule. *It is in press, and nearly ready.* A less expensive book will be *THE IDEAL* (75 cts.), made expressly for Singing Classes, and except in size, is quite as good, and on the same plan as THE HERALD OF PRAISE.

SUNDAY SCHOOL MEN

will search far and long before finding a better Sunday School Song Book than **THE BEACON LIGHT**, (30 cts) By TENNEY and HOFFMAN. Or **LIGHT AND LIFE.** (35 cents.) By R. M. MCINTOSH.

SCHOOL TEACHERS

Will not fail to examine our new and superior **WELCOME CHORUS.** ($1.00.) By W. S. TILDEN. For High Schools. And the newest and best Common School Song Book, by L. O. EMERSON, called *SONG BELLS.* (50 cts.)

Oliver Ditson & Co., Boston.

J. E. DITSON & CO. 1228 Chestnut St., Phila.

HOP BITTERS.

(A Medicine, not a Drink.)

CONTAINS

HOPS, BUCHU, MANDRAKE, DANDELION,

AND THE PUREST AND BEST MEDICAL QUALITIES OF ALL OTHER BITTERS.

THEY CURE

All Diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Kidneys, and Urinary Organs, Nervousness, Sleeplessness and especially Female Complaints.

$1000 IN GOLD.

Will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them.

Ask your druggist for Hop Bitters and try them before you sleep. **Take no other.**

D. C. is an absolute and irresistible cure for Drunkenness, use of opium, tobacco and narcotics.

SEND FOR CIRCULAR.

All above sold by druggists.
Hop Bitters Mfg. Co., Rochester, N. Y., & Toronto, Ont.

An invention has just been made by a firm of German gun manufactors which promises to add very greatly to the power of artillery. Hitherto the fear of premature explosions during the transport or filling of shells has prevented any large employment of nitro-glycerine, and certain other extremely violent but easily inflammable explosives, for the purpose of charging them. It is claimed for the new invention that it will enable such substances to be used without danger. The interior of the shell is divided into a number of cells, which are to contain substances non-explosive in themselves, but which, when combined, form a powerful explosive. The walls of the cells must therefore be broken up before an explosive charge is formed within the shells; and the inventor proposes to make these partitions of such strength that, while they will withstand ordinary jolting, they will be shattered by the shock to which a projectile is subjected when fired from a gun.

A new life-saving appliance has been recently invented by Mr. Sherwell of Portsmouth, England, which may prove of widespread utility. The invention is designed to serve the double object of a bell buoy, indicating the presence of a dangerous shoal, and a refuge for shipwreck mariners to swim to when it would be impossible for a lifeboat to reach them. It is represented as a flat-bottomed, bell-mounted vessel, on which is erected an octagonal dome capable of accommodating a ship's crew, access to which is gained by means of ladders fitted to the gunwale. Mr. Sherwell is the maker of several buoys; and his new invention has been highly approved by the expert and naval authorities to whom it was submitted. As such a contrivance can be moored at well-known and the most dangerous shoals where many vessels have foundered and many more may be expected to founder, its simplicity, accessibility to drowning seaman and its effectiveness as a warning will commend it for use on other besides the English coasts.

Cured of Drinking.

"A young friend of mine was cured of an insatiable thirst for Liquor, which had so prostrated him that he was unable to do any business. He was entirely cured by the use of Hop Bitters. It allayed all that burning thirst; took away the appetite for liquor; made his nerves steady, and he has remained a sober and steady man for more than two years, and has no desire to return to his cups; I know of a number of others that have been cured of drinking by it."—From a leading R. R. Official, Chicago, Ills.

A French electrician has devised an ingenious electrical low-water signal for steam boilers, which indicates the existing water level at any distance from the generator, and when the water has sunk below a certain point rings a signal bell, while at the same time the sign "low water" appears on the indicating tablet.

HO, YE BALDHEADS!—There is just one way, and no more, by which you may be cured—use CARBOLINE, a deodorized extract of petroleum. It will positively produce new hair; there is no substitute for this marvellous petroleum hair renewer,

A correspondent in Reimann's Faber Zeitung states that the new aniline oil for producing ungreenable blacks is not a success. Impure aniline oils have always a black less liable to turn green.

VEGETINE.—It extends its influence into every part of the human organism, commencing with its foundation; correcting diseased action, and restoring vital powers, creating a healty formation and purification of the blood, driving out disease, and leaving Nature to perform its allotted task.

Japanese cement is made by mixing powdered rice with a little water, and then gradually adding boiling water until the desired consistency is acquired, care being taken to keep it stirred. Lastly, boil for one minute in a clean sauce pan. This cement is very strong and nearly colorless.

In a paper on the theory of the galvanic element, Dr. F. Exner shows that between metals and liquids, where no chemical action takes place, there is no more electric separative power than between two metals. The entire effect of a galvanic element depends exclusively on the chemical action.

My Good Woman,

Why are you so out of sorts, never able to tell folks that you are well? Ten to one it's all caused in the first place by habitual constipation, which no doubt finally caused deranged kidneys and liver. The sure cure for constipation is the celebrated Kidney-Wort. It is also a specific remedy for all kidney and liver diseases. Thousands are cured by it every month. Try it at once.—*Toledo Blade.*

IT does not follow that the man who has no front teeth is a back biter.

HEALTH, Hope and Happiness restored by Lydia E. Pinkham's Vegetable Compound, the positive cure for all female complaints.

AN incidental inquiry—would artificial teeth enable a person to sing false sett-o?

AFTER all, a gentle purgative is the best means for curing headache, liver complaint, biliousness, etc. Take "Sellers' Liver Pills."

How does the hair dresser end his days? He curls up and dies.

EVERY one will find a general tonic in "Lindsey's Improved Blood Searcher." Druggists sell it. It's what you want.

HORSE thieves in Texas are serenaded by string bands.

How often the cream of a joke is sour.

MESSRS. MORGAN & HEADLY, Mutual Life Building, Tenth and Chestnut streets, have on hand a superb stock of extra fine quality Diamonds, which they offer at as low prices as stones of the first quality, perfect alike in color and shape, can be sold for.

"Rough on Rats."

Ask Druggists for it. It clears out rats, mice, roaches, bed-bugs, flies, vermin, insects. 15c.

Troublesome Children,

that are always wetting their beds ought not to be scolded and punished for what they cannot help. They need a medicine having a tonic effect on the kidneys and the urinary organs. Such a medicine is Kidney-Wort. It has specific action. Do not fail to get it for them. —*Exchange.*

How Can I Express My Thanks?

Mrs. Meeks, of Yorkville, New York, writes. It affords me great pleasure to write these few lines to let the public know the value of *Anakesis*, the great External Pile Remedy. I have suffered the last 14 years everything but death; in that time I have spent hundreds of dollars. I have tried everything I ever heard of; I have had four different doctors, but found very little relief. I at last heard of *Anakesis*; I tried them and in one hour's time I found relief and have not been troubled with them since. How can I express my thanks to you? No tongue can praise them too highly, and I would say to all those who are afflicted with Piles Hemorrhoids or fissures, internal or external, give *Anakesis* a trial and you will no longer be a sufferer.

MRS. MEEKS.

Samples of *Anakesis* are sent *free* to all sufferers on application to P. Neustaedter & Co., Box 3946, New York. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1.00.

ST. JACOBS OIL
TRADE MARK.

THE GREAT GERMAN REMEDY.
FOR
RHEUMATISM,

Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST. JACOBS OIL as a *safe, sure, simple* and *cheap* External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trifling outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims.

Directions in Eleven Languages.

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224

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